FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 038 *24 February 1984*

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SOCIALIST STATES OFFER DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD232310 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

Since the beginning of the current session of the conference on disarmament the delegations of the socialist countries repeatedly demonstrated their striving to lend a businesslike constructive character to the discussion. The Soviet Union's new initiatives on measures of controlling the compliance with the would-be international convention on prohibition of chemical weapons gave rise to profound interest. Milos Vojvoda (Czechoslovakia) submitted today on behalf of the group of socialist countries a document on envigoration of the work in drafting such a convention. The head of Hungary's delegation David Meiszter recalled once again the USSR's unilaterally taken obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, its proposal to freeze nuclear armaments as the first step towards disarmament, the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO countries on mutual renunciation of the first use of military force and other initiatives the adoption of which, he said, would be an important step for relaxation of tension in the world and consolidation of international security, elimination of the threat of a nuclear war.

Secretary of State of the Foreign Ministry of Norway Eivinn Berg said he believed that the question of prohibition of chemical weapons should be one of the main items on the agenda of the conference and described as positive the latest statement of the USSR's delegation on measures of control and the recent proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on the question of deliverance of Europe from chemical weapons. Norway, he added, treats with interest the Soviet draft on prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to earth.

The speech made at the session by a representative of the U.S. delegation was an empty talk. Its head Luis Fields spoke at length about "peaceable intentions" of the leaders of the U.S. Administration on the need of "joint efforts" to attain progress, but he went no farther than general words. Such a tendency could be seen in speeches made by representatives of some other Western countries.

SOCIALIST IPU MEMBERS CONDEMN SEOUL DECISIONS

LD231727 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi February 23 TASS -- A regular consultative meeting of the leaders of the parliamentary groups of socialist countries that are members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, ended here today. Attending it were representatives of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the meeting, and it is said in a pressward statement adopted at it, sharply criticised the decisions contradicting the spirit and traditions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that were adopted at the 70th conference of the union in Seoul in the absence of socialist and a large number of non-aligned countries. The one-sided nature of the Seoul conference prevented its participants from devoting proper attention to the fulfilment of the lofty tasks confronting the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the cause of preserving peace and ensuring the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Responsibility for this rests with forces hostile to detente and peace that are operating both inside and outside the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The participants in the meeting discussed the measures that should be adopted by the 71st conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Geneva in April 1984 so as to facilitate the expansion of its activity in the interests of peace, disarmament and international cooperation.

UN SEMINAR ON DECOLONIZATION HELD IN VIENNA

LD232258 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Vienna February 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Semenov reports:

A broad range of problems linked with activities of the United Nations in the sphere of decolonisation, was discussed at a U.N. seminar with the participation of non-governmental organizations of Europe, which ended at the Vienna international centre today.

In the course of the seminar it [words indistinct] the problem of Namibia remains one of the most burning questions of decolonisation. In this connection the participants in the seminar firmly denounced the policy of the Pretoria racist regime, which contrary to the U.N. decisions continues the illegal occupation of that country, and refuses to grant to its people the right to self-determination and independence. The participants in the seminar stigmatised the aggressive sallies being committed by the Republic of South Africa against neighbouring sovereign states. They declared for withdrawal of South African troops from the occupied areas of Angola. Delegates strongly criticised the policy of the United States, Israel and a number of Western states, which, ignored the world public opinion, render all-round support to the apartheid regime in the political, economic and military spheres.

The cause of grave concern of the world community is also the position of the trust territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), the population of which are still deprived of the right to independence and self-determination. Washington uses the territory of Micronesia for building up militaristic preparations, construction of military bases and test ranges. An extra confirmation of that is the lot of the Bikini [words indistinct] and Kwajalein Atolls which became a test range for American nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. In conditions of the aggravation of the international situation such a policy of the [words indistinct] creates a threat not only for the neighboring problem of Puerto Rico, West Sahara and the Malvinas Islands, the population of which still experience the hardships of colonial rule, calls for a fair solution. The participants in the seminar declared for granting to the people of those territories of the right to decide their future themselves.

MARCHUK, UN OFFICIAL VIEW EUROPEAN COOPERATION

LD232050 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk received here today the executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Klaus Sahlgren. They discussed questions of all-European economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

CORRECTION TO ARBATOV INTERVIEW ON COMMISSIONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Arbatov Interviewed on Palme, Brandt Commissions" published in the World & Regional Issues section of the 23 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 5, fifth paragraph, line six:

...time at the same table and who opposed many resolutions which seemed to us indisputable. This concerned, above all, the issue of a 1-year break in deploying nuclear weapons with the aim of opening a path to resuming negotiations. Many members...(adding dropped lines, clearing garbled word)

REAGAN CITED ON MARINES' WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

LD231651 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 23 TASS -- President Reagan had to admit the actual failure of the American armed venture in Lebanon. When replying at a White House press conference to a question whether the United States had not lost credibility in the area, considering that the American Marines in Lebanon have not achieved their set aims and are suffering losses, he replied that "things don't look bright". At the same time, he stressed that he did not think "you can say we have lost as yet". Touching on the transfer of the American Marines to U.S. naval ships off the shores of Lebanon, he said that this was a "redeployment", adding "we're not bugging out, we're just going into a little more defensible position". When answering to another question, he said that the United States ships would remain where they are, that is in direct proximity of the Lebanese coast.

The President did not rule out the possibility of a new landing of Marines in Lebanon should their presence there increase the chances of attaining Washington's aims.

Reagan was asked whether now that the Marines were being redeployed to ships where they would be safe this would mean an end to the shelling of Lebanon by American ships. In reply, Reagan contended that the American Armed Forces were displaying "restraint" as if the heinous shelling of Lebanese territory by the 16-inch guns of the battleship "New Jersey", each shell weighing more than a ton, was not continuing. The press notes that this shelling is the most massive one since the times of the war in Vietnam.

Ronald Reagan rejected the possibility of resignation by Secretary of State Shultz because of the failure of the United States policy in Lebanon. He stressed that the idea to send American soldiers there was solely his as President.

London February 23 TASS -- Analyzing Washington's Middle East policy, the FINANCIAL TIMES writes that it has collapsed like a house of cards. From the viewpoint of the administration, the withdrawal of the Marines from Lebanon is the first step to taking President Reagan off the political hook that could be detrimental to his re-election campaign, the paper writes.

USSR PROTESTS ATTACK ON UN MISSION IN NEW YORK

LD240929 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 24 TASS -- The USSR Embassy in the USA strongly protested to the U.S. Department of State on Thursday in connection with another act of terrorism perpetrated against the housing compound of the permanent mission of the USSR to the United Nations. The note of protest reads:

"On the night of February 23, about 3:20 a.m., three dynamite sticks were thrown into the territory of the housing compound of the USSR mission to the United Nations. As a result of powerful explosions, one car was completely destroyed and two others severely damaged. It was only by chance that that act of terrorism did not involve the loss of human life."

"The Soviet Embassy repeatedly warned the U.S. Department of State about explosion threats made against Soviet offices in the USA. Moreover, on February 22, before that act of banditism was perpetrated, the Secret Service protecting Soviet offices had received at 11:50 p.m. an anonymous telephone call to the effect that a Russian car would soon be blasted.

"The embassy informed the Department of State on every occasion of the threats made and demanded that effective measures be taken to ensure the safety of the Soviet offices in the United States and their property."

"However, the act of terrorism perpetrated by the bandits with such ease against the housing compound of the mission of the USSR to the United Nations, in which Soviet citizens and their families live, shows with perfect clarity that the requests of the embassy had been completely ignored by the Department of State which, in so doing, actually connives at the perpetration of such acts of terrorism.

"The embassy states that all responsibility for the possible consequences of such a line of the Department of State rests wholly and fully with the American side.

"The embassy resolutely protests to the Department of State and demands severe punishment for the criminals, who are well-known to the American authorities, all the more so since responsibility for those acts of banditism was claimed by the 'Jewish Direct Action League.'

"The embassy also demands immediate and effective measures to ensure the safety of the Soviet offices and citizens in the USA.

"The embassy insists that the U.S. side compensate for the damage done by the explosion."

'Connivance' of U.S. Authorities

LD232028 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 23 TASS -- A new criminal terrorist act has been perpetrated here by fascist Zionist groupings which enjoy the connivance of the American authorities.

Soon after three o'clock in the morning today, a car drove up to the Soviet residential building in New York, and three explosive devices were tossed from it across the wall surrounding the building. One Soviet car was destroyed by the explosions, two more were damaged, and substantial material damage was inflicted. It was by sheer luck that there was no loss of life. Thanks to the efforts of Soviet employees, the blaze was liquidated, was prevented from spreading to other motor vehicles and to the garage in the building.

Several minutes after this criminal act, a representative of the Zionist terrorist grouping "Jewish Direct Action" phoned local newspapers and news agencies informing them that the attack was the doing of this gang.

The Soviet mission at the United Nations sent a note to the United States mission at the United Nations expressing a strong protest against this terrorist act that placed in jeopardy the life of Soviet people. The note draws attention to the fact that this criminal raid was perpetrated in violation of norms of international law concerning the safeguarding of the security of foreign missions on the territory of the United States. It demanded the adoption of measures to prevent such actions in the future and the punishment of the criminals.

The terrorist action in respect of the Soviet residential building is yet another link in the chain of crimes committed by Zionist and other anti-Soviet groupings that are entrenched in the United States and have the actual connivance of the American authorities. The doings of these criminals include explosions, firing at buildings of Soviet offices in New York, rowdy anti-Soviet gatherings, victimization, and intimidation of Soviet people working in the United States.

It is indicative that the terrorist and other hostile actions against Soviet institutions in the United States and their personnel have been considerably stepped up at a time when the Reagan administration is whipping up an anti-Soviet hysteria in the country.

The American authorities know well the addresses of the Zionist gangs, of the ringleaders of terrorism. Nevertheless, to this day they are not taking proper actions to put an end to the crimes and provocations perpetrated by them. Thereby the authorities actually connive at the terrorists who feel their total impunity and act with increasing swagger. Today their ringleaders held a press conference at which they took credit for the terrorist attack. They also published an extremely arrogant statement in which they threaten a further escalation of the terror. The fact is perplexing that while shedding crocodile tears about the so-called "international terrorism" Washington turns a blind eye to the crimes of the Zionist groupings in the United States and, in effect, connives at the terror and lawlessness committed by them.

U.S. 'FIRST-STRIKE PREPARATION' ANALYZED

AU211359 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov, political commentator of Moscow PRAVDA: "The Predator Ceased To Be Lord of the Forest, Yet the Ominous Designs of Imperialism Must Be Jointly Resisted"]

[Excerpts] All postwar administrations -- from H. Truman's to J. Carter's -- were adding bricks to the edifice of the lethal machinery of aggression. However, the decisive "contribution" to this dirty matter has been made by Reagan's administration -- the most adventurous, most militant, and most anticommunist government in the history of the United States. This administration thinks in categories of war, and it also acts in this direction with pathological obsession. "Putting an end to communism" was and remains Reagan's declaration of faith.

The Californian "mafia", which has been occupying Washington ever since Reagan abandoned the post of governor in Sacramento for the presidential chair in the White House, is doing everything it can to make preparations for a nuclear war become the backbone of the "American way of life." George Kennan, one of the patriarchs of American diplomacy, has remarked that the forces executing this policy are now so influential in the United States that gaining preponderance over them would be extremely difficult "even if the Soviet Union with its armies and missiles were to disappear tomorrow into the depths of the sea."

The deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, England, and Italy means that nuclear first-strike weapons are being installed at the very threshold of our socialist home. As a result, a new military-strategic situation has arisen in Europe, the most sensitive region of our planet.

No secret is being made of the fact that the objective of these war preparations is the "destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system." It is being openly declared that the aim is to prepare a "first" strike against the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries that would paralyze their military and economic potential.

The Pershing II and cruise missiles constitute the main striking power of this strike. At the same time, the planned crime presupposes aggression from the air and on the ground, using new and far more destructive and effective types of conventional weapons.

The gist of this aggressive doctrine is to establish on the "main field of NATO," that is, primarily in the FRG, the potential for a first strike against the rear troops of the Warsaw Pact countries. This strike presupposes a combined use of tactical nuclear devices, chemical weapons, and above all, modern systems of conventional weapons. It is anticipated that strikes will be delivered to some 2,500 targets.

Responsibility for the prepared crime rests, above all, with the leading representatives of the United States and the FRG.

How can we be carefree in the face of the threat of new American missiles that have been deployed in Western Europe, that have been made operational, and which are zeroed in on our homes? Hardly anyone has forgotten the end to which came the stockpiling of weapons by Hitler before World War II. The lesson of Munich speaks for itself.

We Communists are accountable before history for the fate of our nations. Progressive people from all corners of our planet associate their main hopes for averting a nuclear catastrophe precisely with the countries of the socialist community.

Imperialism Has Not Abandoned Its Designs

We must clearly see with whom we are dealing in the international arena. The imperialist predator has ceased to be the lord of the forest, but his aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Moreover, the more defeats relentless history delivers to imperialism, the more imperialism shows its teeth. These teeth are nuclear. It is impossible not to consider this.

That is why the countries of the Warsaw Pact are forced to adopt countermeasures. They declared this at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Prague in January 1983 as well as at the Moscow session of representatives of these countries on 28 June of the same year. The time has now come to implement these countermeasures. There is no other solution if we do not want to risk our socialist gains and our independence, for which we paid such a high price.

Imperialism has no intentions of renouncing its hate-filled plans directed against humanity. Should anyone need new evidence of this, he would be able to find more than enough of it in the last few weeks.

Let us recall, for example, G. Shultz's speech at the Stockholm conference. The American secretary of state, who likes to pose as someone concerned about the fate of the world, declared: "Fears of a surprise attack may also have negative consequences -- they will encourage a preemptive strike." Since the USSR adopted the solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, whereas the United States and NATO persistently refuse to follow its example, about which side does the leading representative of the U.S. State Department speak regarding a "preemptive" strike? Does such a pronouncement not amount to preparation of public opinion for justifying the "paralyzing" strike which the American military soldiery is preparing to deliver?

Or let us turn to Shultz's position on the existing borders in Europe. According to Shultz, "the division of Europe and one of its greatest nations is a source of instability and tension." Reagan's minister declared: "The United States does not recognize the legitimacy of the artificially imposed division of Europe." This was said at a forum which people from all corners of our planet regard as a continuation of the Helsinki process!

It is scarcely necessary to draw attention to the fact that recognition of the inviolability of state borders is enshrined in the Final Act as the main prerequisite of peace and cooperation in Europe and as a guarantee of confidence among the states and nations of this continent.

Spurious Love for Peace

We must not be misled by the deceptive operation in which the White House has recently been engaged. It reached its peak in Reagan's latest speeches, especially his television speech of 16 January and his State of the Union Address of 25 January.

The word "peace" was inserted into almost every sentence. But it was not the peace nations are striving for. No, it was "peace from the position of strength." Neither was there a lack of the word "dialogue" in the speeches. According to Reagan, however, "strength and dialogue go hand in hand." It is a dialogue of the sort conducted by Reagan's representatives with the Soviet delegation in Geneva. Here is an example of this "dialogue": "If you do not accept our proposals, we will surround you with Pershing II missiles in the first wave and with cruise missiles in the second wave so that you will not even be able to move." This is the sort of language Paul Nitze, head of the American delegation, used in Geneva.

Commenting on the assertion that Reagan's speech of 16 January and Shultz' speech at the Stockholm conference furnish evidence of the American Government's search for cooperation, J. Kraft, the well-known American journalist, wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST: "If these are gestures of conciliation, then John Foster Dulles was an advocate of communism."

Empty talk about peace accompanied by the homing in of Pershing missiles on vitally important centers in our countries -- such is Washington's "love for peace." History would not forgive us if, confronted with such a threat, we were to sit idly with our arms folded.

Even in this tense situation, the Soviet Union continues to consistently seek talks with Western countries. However, these talks must be honest and free of deception of nations by peace-loving rhetoric. We are in favor of dialogue, but of a dialogue that is conducted on the basis of equality and not from the position of strength. The USSR will not be partner to talks for the sake of talks.

We are glad that socialist Czechoslovakia stands with us in indestructible alliance in the great battle for the peaceful future of mankind. Side by side, marching in a tight combat array, we will thwart the ominous plans of imperialist adventurers and successfully defend peace.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON CW 'GROSS LIE'

LD221930 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent M. Beglov reports:

The U.S. Department of State has again appeared in the unseemly role of provocateur-misinformant. This is exactly how one may qualify the yet another fraud, which was issued here by the U.S. Department of State -- the so-called "report" on the use of chemical weapons of allegedly "Soviet-make" in Afghanistan, Laos, and Kampuchea.

That collection of fables does not differ from such previous fabrications of the Department of State. Repeating the slanderous concoctions, fabricated by the CIA and other U.S. subversive agencies, the Department of State makes its "conclusions" proceeding from rumours, the "testimony" of dubious "witnesses" who were taken one does not know where. The whole report from beginning to end is a gross lie. Representatives of the Department of State themselves had to admit at a press conference that their department does not have any "material evidence."

The absurd rumours on the USSR's "use" of chemical weapons, being spread by the United States, have repeatedly been refuted by competent international organizations. A group of U.N. specialists, formed in 1980, after repeated trips to the area of the Afghan-Pakistani frontier and South East Asia, refused, contrary to official Washington's pressure, to reaffirm the slanderous fabrications of the U.S. Administration. The roughly done frauds were disproved also by competent American scientists. Commenting on the latest "report" of the Department of State, Professor of Biology of Harvard University M. Meselson said in an AP interview that the Reagan administration never had convincing data to reaffirm assertions on the USSR's use of chemical weapons.

According to him, the so-called "yellow rain" which Washington falsifiers are trying to present as mysterious chemical weapons has a natural origin, and its basis are products of vital activity of bees. The similar opinion was expressed also by Professor of Biophysics of Columbia University C. Levinthal, Dr of Biology of the Yale University T. Sili, expert of the Barnard College K. Stenson, Australian scientist G. Evans.

As is noted by many news analysts, Washington uses such slander against the USSR in a bid to divert the public attention from its criminal plans of "additional chemical armament" of the United States. During the next five-year period, the White House plans to spend for the purpose up to 10,000 million dollars, despite the fact that in the United States there are now such stockpiles of chemical armaments which are enough to destroy all living on earth many times. 150,000 tons of toxic agents, 3 million chemical shells -- such is this deadly U.S. arsenal. It is now planned to be replinished by new types of barbarous weapons of mass destruction, above all by the so-called "binary" weapons.

U.S. 'VIOLATES' COMMITMENT ON NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

LD171622 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The Americans have set off yet another nuclear device in the testing area of Rainier Mesa, Nevada, causing the ground to slide several meters down. Now, comments on that from our staff member Vladimir Serov:

According to an official spokesman, the test involved a device of no more than 20 kilotons. Some American experts say, however, that the resultant tremors indicate that the blast was several times as powerful. The United States has yet to ratify the agreements it signed on limiting underground weapons tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Despite American promises to stick to the ceiling for the power of nuclear blasts fixed in the first agreement, the Soviet Union has evidence that the Americans have repeatedly violated that commitment. This was apparently why they kept secret the number of nuclear tests they performed last year. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper has quoted American officials as saying that Washington last year reported far from all its nuclear weapons tests. The Americans presumably also wanted to deny the Soviet Union a chance to evaluate the efficiency of its systems monitoring underground nuclear blasts.

This is a downright violation of the above agreements.

There is further evidence that Washington neglects its commitments under international agreements and obstructs all efforts at arms limitation and reduction. In its 3 years in power, the Reagan administration has failed to sign any agreements with the Soviet Union on limiting arms. It has abandoned the earlier SALT-2 agreement and begun deploying long-range cruise missiles. The United States has also scuttled the Geneva talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction and on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, when it began to build its new strategic missiles MX and Midgetman and deploy missiles in Western Europe, meant for a first strike at the Soviet Union and its allies. Washington has disrupted talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, on banning chemical weapons, on the satellite-killer systems and on the Indian Ocean. It has stubbornly rejected Soviet-proposed agreements meant to prevent the militarization of space and is preparing on a large scale for space war. This list, which could be easily continued, does nothing to build trust in the American Administration.

DONALD RUMSFELD'S BACKGROUND, CAREER REVIEWED

PM211424 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Second Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan article: "Rumsfeld the Heavy"]

[Text] He shuffles Near East capitals with the speed of a cardsharp. One day he may breakfast in Jerusalem, lunch in Beirut, take tea in Cairo, and overnight somewhere in Tel Aviv. His athletic build -- he was once a keen wrestler -- can also often be seen in West Europe, in our jet age the boon of being able to cross the Mediterranean is a mere trifle.

His work is difficult, and it must be admitted, thankless. Through the will of fate, or rather the White House, he, Donald Rumsfeld, is the U.S. President's special envoy in the Near East. That is why he is forced to rack his brains over the puzzle of how to convince the Near East peoples, and with them other peoples, of the U.S. "idealism" and "sincere desire" to help the achievement of "peace and accord" in the region. However, the trouble is that they did not and do not believe this Washington fairy tale although the U.S. "guys" have been bandying it around the Near East since the seventies. Although, obviously to press the point home, it is now being set to the "music" of the battleship "New Jersey's" 16-inch guns.

But there were other times when Rumsfeld was taken at his word. He is, so to speak, an experienced storyteller of long standing, and not only a storyteller. But first things first...

He was a whiz kid and broke through into America's ruling elite while still quite young. After finding his way around the Washington corridors and back rooms of power as assistant first to one and then to another congressman, by his thirties Rumsfeld himself became a member of the House of Representatives for the State of Illinois, his home state, where on the shores of Lake Michigan he had spent a pampered, carefree childhood in the cozy town of Evanston. "He is ambitious, handsome, and cheerful," THE NEW YORK TIMES would later write in an article under the remarkable headline "Watch Out for Rummy!"

Before the Washington experts in the government "kitchen" could say Jack Robinson, Rumsfeld had moved from Congress to the directorship of the Office of Economic Opportunity under President Nixon, simultaneously becoming his assistant with cabinet rank.

It seemed that the dust had hardly settled and gossip ceased when Rummy again set Washington society buzzing on his account. They dished the dirt about him -- he's a sharp operator! One minute he's Nixon's advisor, and the next minute he's director of the Cost of Living Council. Then he suddenly turns up in West Europe as permanent U.S. representative to the NATO council. To the uninitiated, it might have seemed that Rumsfeld's stock had fallen through being away from the White House. But only to the uninitiated, for in reality the target was far in the distance, just like that of the "New Jersey's" guns. He was obviously being prepared for great things at great heights. They thought that after hanging around NATO for a year or two he would expand his international experience and get to know the heavyweights of diplomacy and war.

It is certainly unknown whether it was a blow to him or not when the Nixon presidency was deep-sixed under the debris of the Watergate catastrophe. It probably was, for closeness to the bankrupt whom the country had rejected suddenly bacame dangerous. Even with all his qualities, Rumsfeld was no seer, and he could not know beforehand that only a few years later the scandal of political corruption and moral degradation in the highest reaches of U.S. power would turn, as THE WASHINGTON POST put it, into "the most successful huckstering operation in the country's history," which brought fantastic riches to its participants. The Nixon bodyguards Haldeman and Erlichman, who are so despised by the Americans, and incidentally Nixon himself, will die laughing on the way to the bank with five- and six-figure royalties from publishing firms.

No, Rumsfeld could not have known that then, and therefore had to urgently change horses right in midstream -- a watershed, as the official U.S. chroniclers depicted the "Watergate shock." Scarcely had Nixon wiped the sweat of humiliation from his face on announcing his resignation as President, than Rummy had become adviser to Gerald Ford, the new White House incumbent.

The new boss quickly took a liking to Rumsfeld and started to shower him with honors and esteem, as if the infamy of the Nixon administration had never happened. In a few short months, Rumsfeld became one of the most influential figures in the government after President Ford. Ensconced in the office of White House chief of staff, immense power was concentrated in his hands.

At first his heart fluttered with great delight, but then he grew bored. He conceived an irrepressible desire to "widen his horizons" to become a national figure, and as such, to make his mark outside the White House. He waited for a while and dealt the administration a blow which went down in history as the "Saturday night massacre" and gave him a reputation as a master of behind-the-scenes intrigue. Although Rumsfeld left no fighterprints at the "massacre," there was no doubting the fact that he was guiding Ford's hand. At a stroke on that November Saturday in 1975, J. Schlesinger was removed from the post of defense secretary, CIA Director W. Colby was sent packing, the commerce secretary was replaced, and even the powers of H. Kissinger himself (!) were cut back -- he lost the post of presidential national security adviser, which he had simultaneously occupied with that of secretary of state. This was one of the rare occasions when the omnipotent and omnipresent Kissinger, a hardened veteran of power struggles, lost out. But Rumsfeld the victor, as a result of his masterfully executed surgical operation, had cleared the way to triumph, and within a couple of weeks was sworn in as U.S. defense secretary.

This marked the beginning of Rummy's malicious, ill-internatonal storyteller period. He set about "correcting" the U.S. course in the military-political sphere. Lion's roars came out of the Pentagon. The 1974 Vladivostok Soviet-U.S. Accord as a basis for agreement in the sphere of strategic arms control? Worthless, Rumsfeld grimaced, "only a strong national defense and U.S. military might will give us the capability to negotiate." Equilibrium of forces between the USSR and the United States as a guarantee of peace and a starting point for reducing arms levels? Absolutely unacceptable, since only "predominant strength can ensure America's security." Yes, and as a whole, "It is time to put a stop to the trend expressed in substantial military spending cuts; under no circumstances should we imagine that the Russians are our friends and that we can trust them...Intelligence gathering does not signify peace, it does not signify friendship... America must oppose the communist hordes from the East..."

He, of course, could think up nothing better, shamelessly borrowing the "arsenal theory" of his banished predecessor, Schlesinger, who with a hangman's optimism imposed on everyone his apocalyptic view of the world. However, whereas the former was not all that successful in practice, Rumsfeld achieved a lot. While the present Pentagon "messiah," Weinberger, was sitting quietly in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Rummy was already approving the strategy of "limited" nuclear war, and was proving the "inadequacy of wiping out only Soviet cities," since "an important goal of a guaranteed strike must be to considerably weaken the USSR's capacity to recover from an exchange of nuclear strikes and regain the status of a 20th century military and industrial power faster than the United States." Weinberger must be inwardly envious that it was not he but Rumsfeld who put about the now classic mendacious and hypocritical thesis that "the past few decades have seen a steady buildup of the USSR's military potential, while the United States has cut military spending in real terms." Rumsfeld can certainly boast that the lie spread by him in the"best traditions" of Goebbels-style propaganda caught on, and since then, has invariably featured each year when the Pentagon demands the further inflation of its budget. True, by today's standards, Rumsfeld's achievements in this field pale in comparison with those of Weinberger -- whereas the former, in a 2-year stay at the Pentagon, added some $30 billion annually. Rumsfeld was also quite poor in the forward thinking department -- 7 years ago he forecast that in fiscal 1982 U.S. military spending would have to be $168.8 billion for America "to remain a beacon of hope for mankind." Today's Washington favorites are different from the "frugal" Rumsfeld: This fiscal year they have forced Congress to agree to $219 billion.

Before, Rumsfeld's people had also worn their throats out trying to prove that that Red Russia had overtaken naked America and was ready to tear it to pieces, but he was to a great extent first in comparison with the Reaganite ideologues of militarism. The Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missile, the new MX first-strike missile, the B-1 strategic bomber -- Rummy was the source of all these systems, just as he was of the idea of setting up the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force, ready to be used "anywhere and everywhere that U.S. security interests are involved." He rejected at source the demand for an immediate nuclear weapons freeze. He still bustled about the world, haggled over the right to set up U.S. military bases, twisted the allies' arms, and exchanged the favor of "strategically important" states for weapons and promises of U.S. "friendship"...

You may well ask why Ronald Reagan did not immediately welcome this man with open arms, and why he remembered him only a year ago, including him first in the Scowcroft Strategic Forces Commission and later making him special representative in the Near East? We can only surmise the exact reasons, but some assumptions suggest themselves. First, you must consider the intrigues and wrangling in the workings of a White House in the grip of a "California mafia" to which Rumsfeld does not belong. Second, in 1975, inspired by the "Saturday night massacre," Rummy trod heavily on the toes of Reagan himself, robbing the then governor of California of any real chance of becoming vice president in the Ford administration. Furthermore, Rumsfeld was coolly regarded by conservative Republicans.

He tried very hard to correct this "glaring injustice" by attempting to be more right-wing than the right wingers. And, as you can see, in the end he made it! After all, if you think about it, his Near East wanderings could also turn into a springboard for a new leap skyward.

U.S. PLANS SPENDING INCREASE ON RADIO PROPAGANDA

LD232115 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 23 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Among the American misinformation centers under full CIA control, the subversive radio stations "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" (RL and RFE) can boldly claim the title of the most frenzied of slanderers. However, Washington reckons that in the context of "psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community, they have still clearly not done enough. The report, issued by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee blaming the RL and the RFE chiefs for the fact that they have allegedly "slackened control" over the quality of the programs which still "fail to correspond fully to the requirements of the times" cannot but be seen in this light.

There is no doubt that the report was inspired by the White House which invents more and more new "arguments" to step up the subversive activities of RL and RFE which are inimical to the cause of peace and also to step up the activities of the entire subversion and propaganda apparatus of the United States. Thus, for example, in order to increase broadcasting by such a mouthpiece of "psychological warfare" as the "Voice of America," the White House has fabricated the pretext of the need for "technical modernization" of this radio station. As a result there are plans to spend no more or no less than about $1 billion on this "modernization, including intensifying the power of transmitters, expanding the establishment of staff, and more active collaboration with the disinformation services of the Pentagon and CIA over the next 5 years. For Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe they have thought up the fable of "a drop in the program quality." The only consequence of this can be that their broadcasts will take on an even more unbridled and slanderous nature.

At the same time, as the recently published annual report of the Board on International Broadcasting makes clear, (and Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe officially come under it) during the present administration propaganda diversions against the socialist states and primarily against the Soviet Union, have been raised "to a significantly higher level" by these stations.

In 1983 $21.3 million were earmarked for the technical modernization of the stations, whose headquarters are in Munich in the FRG. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have increased their staffs which are composed of CIA agents and emigre rabble, made up of traitors to their motherland, various kinds of renegades and even war criminals. During the last decade the power of the radio stations' transmitters has been doubled. All this enables these two mouthpieces of the CIA to poison the airwaves for 1,040 hours a week in 6 languages of the socialist countries of Europe and 15 languages of the people of the USSR.

CHERNENKO TALKS WITH TRUDEAU, BUSH VIEWED

LD171315 Moscow in English to North America 000 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Soviet leader Kostantin Chernenko met in Moscow on Wednesday with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. At the talks, both leaders voiced their serious concern over the increased tensions in the world and confirmed their readiness to exert efforts with the aim of returning to the road of detente or the relaxation of tensions, of creation and maintenance of confidence in interstate relations. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov devotes his today's "Weekly Comment" to this Soviet-Canadian meeting in Moscow:

The Soviet Union and Canada said that they are prepared to promote better relations and confidence on the international scene. The two countries also come out for using the existing opportunities of further widening and deepening their bilateral relations. The Soviet people are familiar with the initiatives Pierre Trudeau has advanced to help solve major international problems, especially problems of avoiding a nuclear catastrophe.

While talking with the Canadian prime minister in the Moscow Kremlin on Wednesday, General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union is for a political dialogue with all countries, which must be held on a just, equitable basis, and be aimed at achieving concrete results. Such is the principled Soviet position, which is both realistic and businesslike. It reflects the truly serious responsible approach of this country to furtherance of consolidating peace, especially the problems of curbing the arms race.

Speaking at a news conference after his discussion with Konstantin Chernenko, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said the general secretary talked specifically about the need to reduce the nuclear threat and reduce the number of nuclear arms significantly. In a (?major) way, he is hoping for real progress, Pierre Trudeau underlined. Let us add to this that there are many concrete Soviet proposals aimed at achieving mutually acceptable understanding on arms control based on equality and like security. For example, Soviet proposals on lowering the level of nuclear missile confrontation in Europe are still in force. As for confidence-building measures, the Soviet Union put forward far-reaching initiatives. It suggests that all nuclear powers should follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It also suggests to come to an international understanding not to use military force in general. If backed by the governments of Western countries, the Soviet proposals will largely contribute to the cause of international confidence and security.

Needless to say that the solution of major international problems, first of all the problems of curbing the nuclear arms race and of preventing nuclear war, mostly depends on the state of Soviet-American relations.

That is why the Soviet Union attaches great importance to these relations. During his meeting with United States Vice President George Bush on Tuesday, General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that Soviet-American relations must be built on the basis of equality and like security, mutual account of legitimate interests and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. If the American side is prepared to practically follow these principles, this would allow to start normalizing the relations between the two countries, the Soviet leader stressed.

The talks Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders had these days with the leaders of the United States, Canada, Federal Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and other Western countries had much in common: They are fresh evidence that the Soviet Union adheres to the policy of peaceful coexistence and is doing its utmost to promote peace and understanding among nations.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR WILLIAM COHEN

LD201304 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received American Senator William Cohen, in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The sides discussed Soviet-American relations and some international problems.

Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, who is chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defence of Peace, Against Nuclear Threat and vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, sat in on the conversation.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES U.S. CP LEADER HALL

LD201836 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met with Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Boris Ponomarev thanked Gus Hall for the latter's expressed condolences and feelings of deep respect for the memory of Yuriy Andropov.

An exchange of opinions took place on pressing questions of the international communist movement, especially in connection with the need to step up the struggle to safeguard peace and lessen the danger of war.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere characteristic of relations between the two fraternal parties.

BRZEZINSKI ARRIVES IN PRC FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

LD221444 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing February 22 TASS -- As Beijing radio reported, "an American delegation led by Brzezinski, senior advisor of the U.S. Strategic and International Studies Centre, has arrived on a friendly visit in Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese People's Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries."

Meets With Deng Xiaoping

LD221749 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing February 22 TASS -- XINHUA reports that Zbigniew Brzezinski, senior adviser of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of the USA's Georgetown University, has arrived in the PRC.

According to the news agency's report, Zbigniew Brzezinski had a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC's central commission of advisers.

SOVIET ARMY DAY CELEBRATED IN HEILONGJIANG

OW232022 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] To mark the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, wreaths were laid at the cemetery and monument of Soviet Army martyrs in Harbin, who gave their lives to liberate northeast China from Japanese occupation. The wreaths were laid by representatives of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, the Harbin City People's Government and the Harbin City chapter of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Wreaths were also laid at the cemeteries and monuments of Soviet martyrs in Suifenhe and Heihe cities.

SOVIET USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN DRA DENIED

LD232209 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Kabul February 23 TASS -- The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB SAWR reports that recently armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan captured two letters-instructions to rebel gangs which were sent by the rebel organizations Jam'iat-e Eslami Afghanistan and "Hezb-e Eslami". The newspaper writes that these documents provide yet another proof that it is the U.S. imperialism which masterminds the aggression against revolutionary Afghanistan.

Activities of counter-revolution against our country, the newspaper points out, are directed from one centre -- the CIA headquarters in Langley, and rebel leaders are puppets who are acting on Washington's instruction.

The content of the captured letters, the article stresses, shows that a perfidious fraud about imaginary use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops in Afghanistan is being prepared. The provocation is being prepared according to the following scheme: The United States makes toxic agents, bandits use them and falsely accuse Soviet troops of doing that.

There is nothing new in that myth, writes the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB SAWR. That myth was invented eight years ago with regard to Southeast Asia. Declarations on imaginary use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops are a component part of psychological warfare and false propaganda conducted by Washington against the April revolution. Even the head of the White House Reagan joined in the campaign of accusing Soviet troops of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, when he received Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

Frenchman Philippe Augayard, who was arrested by security man in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the newspaper recalls, said: "In the West they believe that chemical weapons were used in Afghanistan three times. To find that out I visited the supposed areas in October and November 1982. I talked with residents but I could not find any confirmation of the use of chemical weapons there."

While the Reagan administration creates the myth of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan and deceives the world public opinion, the U.S. imperialism in violation of all international conventions has itself used several times chemical weapons against the Afghan people. Grenades, stuffed with toxic "CS-517" agents, were confiscated from counter-revolutionaries in the Herat Province about three years ago, the newspaper recalls. American anti-tank chemical 83 mm "PTK" mines and bottles with tear gas M-12 were confiscated from bandits in the Ghazni Province last year. Rebels poisoned water in a female school two years ago.

These are only some facts which the Western press cannot deny, but these facts strike a crushing blow on imperialism's false propaganda.

Spreading such an impudent lie, the United States itself allocated 10,000 million dollars for the programme of expanding the production of chemical and biological weapons. Why does not Washington stop the propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union? The answer is very simple: U.S. imperialism needs an atmosphere that would prevent relaxation of tension in international relations, but the people cannot be infinitely deceived.

SOVIET SOLDIER IN DRA CRITICIZES CIVILIAN PEERS

PM131450 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 84 p 4

["Letter Home" from Guards Sergeant Viktor Yankin under the rubric "Place of Duty -- Afghanistan" -- Last paragraph is editorial note]

[Text] Greetings, esteemed KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA editorial board!

Let me introduce myself -- Viktor Nikolayevich Yankin, at present a sergeant in the Soviet Army, serving in the limited contingent of Soviet forces in the DRA and, together with my comrades, fulfilling my internationalist duty. I am a regular reader of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA -- I have been a Komsomol member since 1978 -- and other newspapers. Frankly speaking, I am amazed at how little is written about Afghanistan and the Soviet people who are honorably fulfilling their duty, quite often risking their own lives for the sake of the Afghan people's bright future.

And so I am writing this letter in the hope that you will publish it in your newspaper so that the Soviet people, and young people in particular, can gain a better impression of how we live and serve here, so that they may understand the meaning of true friendship, loyalty, and heroism.

First about my comrades-in-arms, those with whom you share all the hardships and privations of service abroad. They are not boys who, before joining the Army, thought of nothing else but how to dress well, in "brand-name" clothes, make an appearance at discotheques, and score an instant hit with all the girls. They are not boys who go wild through lack of parental supervision. They are not boys who, with the help of dads and moms who are chiefs and manageresses and with no special efforts, enroll in institutes and lead a comfortable life far beyond the means of stipends.

My comrades know the value of labor and understand the degree of their responsibility for the motherland. Having served 18 months and more in the Army, they have become brave, tempered, united soldiers.

Here the atmosphere itself precludes quarrels and manifestations of individualism or toadying. We are a united and cohesive collective, tested in numerous actions and living by the principle "one for all and all for one."

My friend Yevgeniy Korneyev has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for bravery and heroism in giving international assistance. And I am writing in the knowledge that had anyone else from among us been in his place, there would have been no hesitation even in the face of death. And no matter how much we may wish to live and enjoy good health, no matter how much this may be needed and necessary, as in my case for example (my mother died 6 months ago leaving my father alone with my two younger sisters), I would never even consider sacrificing public interests or my duty to the motherland for my own personal interests.

At times we hear that at home in the Soviet Union some people are dissatisfied with life, complain that some things are in short supply, and blame anyone but themselves. You see, just the fact that our people live under peaceful skies which do not rain mines, bombs, and shells is a reason to be pleased with life.

Appreciate this, and always remember that while you are studying, working, reading, or resting, someone is guarding you and the whole country.

The girlfriend of a comrade of ours wrote the following irresponsible lines in a letter: "Whenever I see a soldier I immediately start feeling bad." Of course, these words are a downright insult to me and to all who are honorably serving in the Army and fulfilling their international duty on Afghanistan's soil.

In conclusion I would like to address all Soviet families whose sons or husbands are fulfilling their international duty in Afghanistan: You must know that no matter how difficult and hard it may be, no matter how depressed and sad we may feel far from home, Soviet soldiers will never break the glorious traditions of the Army and motherland but will, on the contrary, devote all their strength and knowledge to helping the Afghan people build their bright future.

We always remember and love you!

Guards Sergeant Viktor Yanking

We are confident that many of our readers would like to reply to this letter. Do write. We will send your letters to their destination.

VIETNAMESE MEDIA CITE PRC HOSTILE ACTIONS

LD222233 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi February 22 TASS -- The newspaper NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carry articles which on the basis of factual material show the history of frontier relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China. As is emphasized in these articles, in solution of questions linked with the frontier, the Vietnamese side has always proceeded from the sincere desire to develop friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and strictly observed the accords.

Unfortunately, NHAN DAN stresses, the stand of the Chinese side is absolutely opposite. China, which demands recognition of the "actually existing frontier," tries to "rectify" it in its favour, as it took place during the February aggression of 1979. The Chinese side still continues holding a number of sections of the Vietnamese territory, including a number of heights. Proceeding from its stand, China seeks to move the frontier line deep into the Vietnamese territory, by transferring frontier posts, and unlawfully settling China's residents on Vietnamese territory. In the face of subversive actions on the northern frontier of Vietnam Vietnamese people and Armed Forces are waging resolute struggle, remain vigilant.

The Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN points out that during five years Peking did not stop its subversive activity against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, China invests huge sums of money in establishing a broad network of communications aiming at the Vietnamese frontier. In the channel of the same expansionist policy Peking is trying to isolate Vietnam internationally. Peking intimidates ASEAN member countries with the "danger of Vietnamese expansionism in Southeast Asia."

The Vietnamese people, the newspaper stresses, has always been striving to live in peace and friendship with the Chinese people. Vietnam put forward many constructive proposals aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from that policy, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam repeatedly proposed to the Chinese side to have a negotiated settlement of all issues and to restore friendship between the two countries, which meets the interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. But Peking refuses to accept the proposals and puts forward groundless demands.

In the face of constant threats, the article stresses, the Vietnamese people is bringing closer its ranks and is consolidating the spirited unity with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. The fair stand of the countries of Indochina remains unchanged, and plans of subversive activity against them will be an utter failure, in the final account.

U.S. GROUP IN SRV SEEKS DATA ON U.S. SERVICEMEN

LD231404 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi, February 23 TASS -- A U.S. delegation led by Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defense, has left here after staying on a visit in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from February 19 to 22.

During its stay in Vietnam, a report published in today's newspapers said, the delegation held talks with a Vietnamese delegation led by Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The sides exchanged opinions on questions concerning a quest for Americans reported "missing in action" (MIA) during the war in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side gave the American delegation new, recently discovered data about a number of American servicemen killed during the war. The American side, the report said, expressed gratitude to the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The sides agreed to continue consultations on the issues.

On February 21 the American delegation was received by Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of Vietnam.

PRK'S CHAN SI HAILS SOVIET, VIETNAMESE AID

PM231017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Basis of Friendship"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Feb -- Kampuchean-Vietnamese relations are built on the basis of unbreakable friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our countries, Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, declared here at a festive meeting devoted to the 5th anniversary of the signing of the PRK-SRV Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation.

This historic treaty, the Kampuchean leader emphasized, corresponds with the interests of our countries' peoples and serves the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The plans of international imperialism and reaction aimed at subverting the Kampuchean revolution are doomed to failure. Relying on the selfless fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other socialist community countries, the Kampuchean people are confidently marching along their chosen road of socialist building.

INDONESIAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF ENDS SRV VISIT

PM221012 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks in Hanoi"]

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Feb -- General B. Murdani, commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, has concluded his official friendly visit to Vietnam.

Army General Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense, had talks with the Indonesian military chief. B. Murdani was received by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and by Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister.

During the conversations and talks which were held, the VNA reports, the sides noted the successful development of relations between the two countries and expressed the confidence that cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia will continue to develop and strengthen in the name of the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, SOCIALISM'S ROLE VIEWED

PM231421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "In the Main Salient"]

[Text] Prague -- The CPCZ, on the basis of its own experience and that of the fraternal parties, devotes unremitting attention to ideological work. It sees this as an integral part of all political, leadership, and organizational activity. Enhancing its standard and effectivenss is one decisive condition for building the new society.

The party is the true vanguard of the working people's masses. It must be armed with the most advanced ideology -- Marxist-Leninist theory -- and must be capable of consistently, creatively applying it in political activity. Herein lies the guarantee of its prestige and nationwide respect. The party's cohesion, the organic link between theory and practical activity, and the unity of word and deed ensure its attainment of its program goals.

What a principled approach to policy means for the party and what, conversely, can lead to the loss of that approach and thus to a direct threat to socialism, is shown in the document "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and Society After the 13th CPCZ congress," adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in December 1970. The correctness of the conclusion that a really principled approach is determined first and foremost by the party's loyalty to Leninism, which is the Marxism of the present age, and by the art and determination with which the party puts its revolutionary teaching into day-to-day practice without permitting any distortions to the "right" or "left," has been confirmed by our society's development from the April Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee (1969) to the present day.

There proved to be no truth in any of the prophecies of our enemies, who hoped that as a result of the treacherous policy of right-wing opportunists our country would become imperialist booty and who affirmed, when their plans were thwarted in August 1968, that Czechoslovakia would not recover from the crisis and would permanently bear its imprint. Our republic emerged from all its trials tempered, having significantly strengthened and developed the political and economic system of socialism.

The republic's national economy and social and spiritual life are developing dynamically. In the last decade the people's living standard has improved markedly. Czechoslovakia is a firm, reliable link in the socialist community. Despite all the anti-Czechoslovak campaigns which are an integral part of imperialism's global attacks on the USSR and real socialism, the CSSR's prestige in the international arena is increasing. This is due to the fact that our country stands firm, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, and links its development indissolubly with the struggle for peace, friendship, and cooperation between peoples.

Of course, our country's positive development does not give us grounds for complacency. The demands and tasks facing us along the path to developed socialism are growing and becoming increasingly complex. One of the most important lessons of the modern history of socialist building is the conclusion that, to tolerate the discrediting and misrepresentation of this building is just as harmful as to give way to illusions about how easy it is, failing to take account of the fact that in order to overcome the obstacles which arise on the path of development it is necessary to mobilize great efforts and energy among the masses. Life also shows that our every success, everything that strengthens socialism, is a thorn in the imperialists' flesh and incites them to new attacks on socialism.

We would only be feeding grist to reaction's mill if we ignored or underestimated the problems which have to be resolved in the course of forward movement.

The present international situation, which has been exacerbated to an unprecedented extent by the adventurist U.S. militarist course, also calls on us to display a high level of vigilance and responsibility. In conditions where the United States and NATO have embarked on the deployment of new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, it is necessary still more resolutely to strengthen the socialist community's unity and cohesion, make the maximum use of the advantages of the new social system, and ensure the consistent transition to the intensification of the national economy, the formation of the socialist way of life, and the education of the person of the socialist way of life, and the education of the person of the socialist era. That was the conclusion of the ninth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, held at the end of November last year, which discussed the tasks of developing Czechoslovakia's economy in correlation with the international situation and in the light of the threats to mankind arising from the course of confrontation which the present U.S. Administration pursues.

The "crusade: which it proclaimed against the socialist world is not simply rhetoric. U.S. foreign policy in recent years has been entirely subordinated to the militarists and oriented toward the arms race, the development of new nuclear and chemical weapons systems, the use of space for military purposes, and the exacerbation of international relations.

Naturally, such a political game, in which human civilization is recklessly gambled, cannot be countered by means of good wishes alone. Concrete actions, the further strengthening of socialism, and the mobilization of all forces for progress and peace are needed against such a policy.

Our people greeted with understanding and approval the agreement between the CSSR and Soviet Governments aimed at ensuring the military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO states. The people, having learned from the experience of the Munich betrayal, know that you cannot remain indifferent to an aggressor's actions, that blind pacifism would be fatal for them and for all who seek peace, and that you have to fight for peace and cherish it zealously.

The Soviet Union's principled, Leninist peace policy has been reaffirmed during these days in the speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. All Czechoslovak Communists and the peoples of the CSSR fully share this policy. They greeted with satisfaction and renewed hope the clear, resolute, and inspiring words of the fraternal CPSU's highest representative to the effect that the USSR will not deviate from that policy by a single step.

"We do not need military superiority and we do not intend to dictate our will to others, but we will not permit the disruption of the miltiary equilibrium which has been achieved. Let no one have the least doubt: We will continue to take care to strengthen our country's defense capability so that we have sufficient resources to cool the hot heads of the bellicose adventurists" -- these words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's express the thoughts of every Czechoslovak Communist, every citizen of ours. We know well that we, like the other socialist countires, have in the USSR the most loyal friend, the most reliable ally.

It is in vain that people in Western subversive centers think about how to undermine our countries' unity and drive a wedge between the peoples of Czecholsovakia and the Soviet Union, it is in vain that they spread lies intended to disorient our peoples.

The present international situation and the complex tasks of socialism's further development make it incumbent on us to tirelessly strengthen and develop the fraternal relations which link the USSR and the CSSR and the cohesion and coordination of our joint actions.

The CPCZ and the Czecheslovak people make no secret of their fears in connection with the deterioration in the international situation and the danger which present-day imperialism carries in it. But they do not lose faith in the future of a mankind liberated from all forms of social oppression and therefore from the fear of war.

This is not the optimism of blind faith. We know that all world reaction is stepping up its activity in the "crusade" against the socialist countries and progressive forces, that alongside military force the imperialists are also bringing into play a vast propaganda machine with which they are unleashing psychological warfare on our countries' population. Using that machine, they seek to suppress or falsify our position, conceal the truth, and use conscious disinformation to manipulate the public in their own countries and in ours. Like Hitler and Goebbels, they hope that a lie often repeated may eventually be accepted as the truth. But a lie can never become the truth. And in order to prevent people from passing off lies as the truth, it is necessary to resist in the most resolute way the imperialists' campaigns of slander and subversion, develop an aggressive ideological struggle, and rely on active political work.

We find an important stimulus to this activity in the CPSU's materials and documents, especially those of the 26th CPSU Congress. K.U. Chernenko's report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and that plenum's resolution, which is the subject of attentive study in our party and among the broad public, give us invaluable impetus here.

The CPSU's approach to ideological work in the present-day situation reflects the Leninist sense of responsibility with which Soviet Communists resolve the problems of improving developed socialism and which they acknowledge to their own people and to the world workers movement and all progressive and peace-loving people of the planet. This is an inspiring example to everyone, the CPCZ included.

Despite the importance of the other questions with which the party must be concerned, the CPCZ too increasingly places ideological work in the forefront. For instance, it is a priority task to improve the system of management and planning of the national economy. But even if the ideal, perfect management and planning machinery were invented, that would hardly help us if we were unable to rely on such a factor as the conscious person, the sensible master of his own property, the citizen of the socialist state who knows not only his rights, but his duties.

The formation of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism among the masses is the crux of educational work. The concrete expression of patriotic and international awareness is the active, responsible approach to labor and civic duties and readiness for creative, transforming activity which is useful to society.

The motives which prompt people to labor and civic activity are directed toward improving living conditions for themselves and their families and relatives. There is nothing bad, nothing petty-minded about that. Egotism begins when a person is interested in only these factors, thinking he must look after "number one" at all costs, even at the expense of other people and to the detriment of public interests.

Through educational work (when it is backed up by the appropriate economic aid, if necessary, administrative measures) we can do much to help people to realize that their social confidence, which is guaranteed by socialism, is based on the development of society as a whole, and that patriotism and internationalism are not manifestations of some kind of idealism which supposedly hampers the attainment of personal well-being, but a factor which cannot be abstracted from living conditions, because it is an integral part of society's cohesion and a guarantee of the defense of the gains achieved.

We attach great significance to educating people in a class and proletarian spirit where patriotism and internationalism are causally linked. In the past and today, the bourgeoisie has repeatedly tried to condemn us Communists for supposed "indifference and apathy" in relation to our motherland. In answer to opponents of this kind, Julius Fucik demonstrated in his heroic life that it is the Communists who are the real patriots. The strength of their patriotism lies in the fact that they are not nationalists, but internationalists. Moreover, being well aware that the Soviet Union is the guarantor of our national independence and state freedom, he associated internationalism inextricably with respect and love for the land of the soviets. Klement Gottwald repeatedly pointed out that the touchstone for assessing the patriotism and proletarian internationalism of all revolutionaries is their attitude toward the USSR. At the same time he warned against the restricted nationalism of the bourgeoisie, which is cosmopolitan to the marrow and, for the sake of its class interests, will not shrink from betraying its country in a critical situation. History has fully confirmed this.

The present situation, which has arisen as a result of the actions of imperialism's aggressive reactionary forces, indicates yet again that we must painstakingly combine our patriotism with conscious proletarian, socialist internationalism and the strengthening of the alliance and cooperation with the countries united in the Warsaw Pact, and particularly the Soviet Union -- the main guarantor of peace and social progress.

This year is a special year for our people. It is the year of preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the end of the antifascist, national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. The celebaration of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, one of whose leaders was Comrade Gustav Husak, will be an important event.

Not for nothing are the imperialists stepping up their attempts to falsify the causes of the outbreak and the progress of the Great Patriotic War, to devalue and revise its results, and to erase Yalta and Potsdam from history. The purpose of these unseemly machinations is to reverse the wheel of history, remove the socialist countries from the map of the world, and once again put the yoke of exploitation on the states which have won full or partial liberation from imperialist domination. Vain attempts -- the forces of peace, socialism, and progress are invincible.

You cannot stop history. We are aware that an exceptionally important and noble task awaits us: That of combining activeness on the ideological front with the strengthening of our people's genuinely historic consciousness, which will give us the opportunity to draw new strength and energy for creative labor and the continued struggle for socialism and peace.

JARUZELSKI MAKES CONCLUDING SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM

PM231426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb -- The PAP agency reports that W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivering the concluding speech at the 16th PZPR Central

Committee Plenum, stressed that the plenum had examined the state of readiness for the all-Polish party conference. The basic materials to be submitted to it were approved.

We are going to the conference, he said, with a report on the work of the party organs elected at the party's ninth congress. The period which has elapsed since then has been particularly complex, strained, and characterized by the diversity of forms of collective work.

V.I. Lenin said that the entire spirit of Marxism, its entire system, requires that any situation be examined, first historically, second, only in connection with other situations, and, third, only in connection with specific historical experience.

The methodology of Marxism thus defined obliges us to display a specific approach toward social phenomena and processes. This should also be borne in mind when we start thinking about the present progress in fulfilling the ninth congress decisions. This process has had different periods, each of which has been distinguished by characteristic features and opportunities, threats and contradictions. The precongress period and the period from the ninth congress through the sixth plenum, prior to the introduction of martial law, was characterized by systematic, increasingly aggressive pressure from counterrevolutionary forces, leading to the actual disruption of the fulfillment of the congress' decisions. The introduction of martial law created conditions promoting the fulfillment of the congress' decisions.

The report and election meetings and conferences have shown that the process of the consolidation of the party ranks on the ideological and organizational plane is proceeding, albeit not without difficulties and not without obstacles, nonetheless uninterruptedly. This is being expressed increasingly powerfully above all in the party's activity and its effectiveness. But a long, hard road still lies ahead of us, W. Jaruzelski continued. We must persistently seek to ensure that the assessment of any party organ, figures, and all party members is based not so much on what they say at meetings as primarily on how they help to promote the PZPR program and policy.

We oppose the narrow overemphasis of practice and the emasculation of tasks' ideological, political, and class thrust. But we advocate efficiency and a specific approach and we are in favor of missions being given to a specific person and of making the people who are responsible for fulfilling these tasks answerable for the strict monitoring of their fulfillment. Yet that still does not always happen in our country.

It is a good thing that the surging wave of fault-finding, driven by emotions and demagoguery, has subsided. But criticism and self-criticism of a Leninist nature, stemming from ideological activeness and the power of convictions, from resistance to evil, are essential to the party just as oxygen is essential to life.

The acuteness of the class approach toward phenomena contradicting social justice has appeared graphically during the report and election campaign and there has been a discussion of phenomena like speculation, the depriving of profit from the country's economic difficultires, and the predatory nature and greed of various "sharks" in our crisis situation.

The campaign has also shown that the will is taking shape in the party and the desire is intensifying to struggle resolutely against parasitism, thriftlessness, and extravagance. Alongside the authorities' necessary actions, this desire must be affirmed in daily work in every party organization.

At the conference we must also examine the question of how to wage this struggle effectively in practice and how to assess its results.

We are all perturbed by the fact that some organizations, mainly the smaller, least noticeable ones, have failed to emerge from their state of passivity and are continuing to act lethargically.

Party organs must make broader, more effective use of workers in their activity and create worker aktiv groups concerned with specific problems. Where only a small number of representatives of the working class have been elected to organs, they must be invited to sessions of party committees and party bureaus, because it is not a question merely of formal representation but of involivng intelligent, vigorous defenders of the workers' cause in practical party activity.

The report and election campaign has revealed grave shortcomings in work with the younger generation. We cannot tolerate this. The struggle for young people, for their socialist education and for their nature, is the struggle for the prospects of the development of socialism in our fatherland.

At the 12th plenum we said that in recent years our party and civic consciousness, drawn into the dramatic events of the crisis period, has been focused mainly on the past and present. Naturally, we thought less about the more remote prospects of Poland's socialist development. The related arguments [motivirovki] were weakened. They must be revived and public thinking must be directed toward the future. That is an exceptionally important direction of the party's work, W. Jaruzelski said.

The ideological declaration and the materials for the discussion of the party program will enable us to intensify this influence, whose importance for the restoration of the party's leading role in our society is hard to overestimate.

Recalling that Poland is approaching the elections to the people's councils, the speaker noted that they will reflect people's attitude not only toward the program and candidates but also toward the main interests fundamental to the people. We see in them a particularly important stage in political, social, and psychological normalization.

Under extraordinary complex conditions, W. Jaruzelski said in conclusion, we have done a great deal, but we must do even more.

BOOK ON ABORTIVE 'OPERATION POLONIA' REVIEWED

PM221525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Major V. Nikanorov article under the rubric "Notes About Books": "Failed Conspiracy"]

[Text] "We have reached the conclusion that Poland is the most vulnerable link in East Europe... on which the United States and its allies should concentrate all their attention. We must use everything at our disposal to assert a pro-Western policy and economic orientation in Poland. Our efforts must be aimed at promoting destabilization in Poland..."

These words belong to Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs.

This man, who has a Polish surname and who even dreamed at one time of becoming president of a bourgeois Poland, is known as one of the vehement initiators of international imperialism's anti-Polish, antisocialist intrigues. It was Brzezinski that was the author of a document defining U.S. plans for preparing counterrevolutionary coup in Poland, which was drawn up back in March 1978. That document was made public last year by the Spanish magazine EL TIEMPO. The author of a recently published book devoted to the dramatic events in Poland in the 1980-1981 period (Footnote) (V. Trubnikov: "The Failure of 'Operation Polonia'" ["Krakh 'Operatsii Poloniya'"], a documentary essay, APN Publishing House, Moscow, 1983, price 60 kopeks) begins his conversation with the reader with that revelatory article in the Spanish magazine.

The author lays bare the sources, names the chief causes, and characterizes the driving forces of the political and socioeconomic crisis in Poland. The book devotes chief attention to exposing the activity of counterrevolutionary forces and their imperialist masters and inspirers. At the same time the internal causes of the crisis development in the country do not remain outside the framework of the narrative. It was precisely the combination and the interweaving of these different factors that led to the grave consequences which brought the country to the brink of disaster. "Where...mistakes and blunders in domestic policy are added to imperialism's subversive activity," it was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the ground is prepared for the activation of elements hostile to socialism. This was what happened in fraternal Poland..."

The documentary essay is based on PZPR materials, information gleaned from the archives of Polish counterrevolution, press reports, and also certain materials of subversive U.S. and NATO centers. It was precisely in those centers that the scenario according to which the Polish crisis developed was drawn up. The book cites a very noteworthy extract from the "FM 33-5" instruction manual "Psychological Operations -- Techniques and Methods," which was brought into force in the United States back in 1974. It is a question of a "hypothetical example" which the manual contains of a long-term U.S. and NATO operation against "an unnamed country." The operation starts with the fact that disturbances arise among workers in "an unnamed city" in that country. The purpose of the operation is to help "the oppressed people's self-determination," to cause growing dissatisfaction with the government, and to convince "dockers and workers" of the need for antigovernment demonstrations. The manual recommends next finding an "emotional orator" well known among the workers of that region. It also envisages the use of radio stations and the distribution of leaflets in that "unnamed country" with calls for strikes and instructions on holding them. The obvious coincidences of the dramatic events in Poland in 1980 with the recommendations of the manual written several years previously can hardly be called accidental.

The author traces how the chief levers were created for the destabilization of socialist Poland -- the economic lever, which was wielded by the U.S. and NATO ruling circles, and the political lever in the form of a quite wide, centralized underground network inspired and supported by imperialism. Both these levers were put into action simultaneously in 1980 -- which brought about events whose consequences would be felt in the country for several years.

On 13 December 1981 Poland's supreme constitutional organs imposed martial law throughout the country. An end was thereby put to the counterrevolutionary bacchanalia which was threatening to erupt into civil war. That emergency measure made it possible to avoid the catastrophe toward which antisocialist forces were stubbornly pushing the country. The anti-Polish conspiracy failed. The preconditions were created for overcoming the crisis.

Definite progress has been made in Poland over the past 2 years in sociopolitical and economic life, and the difficult process of emerging from the economic slump is developing. And just this is not to the liking of certain circles in the West. As the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out, the United States and its NATO allies, resorting to a policy of blackmail and threats and using dirty "psychological warfare" methods, are stepping up subversive activity against Poland and are continuing to interfere in its internal affairs.

The events described in the book have not yet vanished into the past. The documentary essay cautions and calls for vigilance in the face of the continuing attacks of imperialism, which has proclaimed a "crusade" against the socialist community.

SOVIET, POLISH OFFICERS DISCUSS TROOP COOPERATION

PM221157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[Lieutenant Colonel M. Onishchuk report: "Strengthening Combat Cooperation"]

[Text] A meeting with officers of the Silesian Military District has been held at the Northern Group of Forces Political Directorate. There was a discussion of questions connected with forms and methods of work to strengthen combat cooperation.

The speakers noted that Soviet and Polish commanders and political workers have done a lot to educate the personnel of units and subunits in a spirit of internationalism and readiness for the joint defense of socialism's gains. Many meetings are held between the fraternal armies' servicemen during joint exercises. Officers are constantly exchanging experience of combat training and party political work. Excursions are made by servicemen to the scenes of battles of the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Armed Forces for Poland's liberation from the fascist invaders.

The meeting was addressed by Lieutenant General N. Lushnichenko, member of the military council and chief of the Northern Group of Forces Political Directorate.

USSR-POLISH PACT ON AGRICULTURE, TECHNOLOGY SIGNED

LD181228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] A Soviet-Polish protocol on cooperation in agriculture for 1984, as well as a protocol on scientific-technical cooperation in this sphere for 1986-90 have been signed in Warsaw.

SUB SEARCH IN SWEDEN, U.S. 'MILITARISM' VIEWED

LD171927 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Ships of the Swedish Navy are again conducting an intensive search of a "foreign" submarine, this time in the area of the Karlskrona Archipelago. Bursts of death charges are accompanied by a campaign of instigating suspicion which has been launched by the right-wing press.

A new bout of the "anti-submarine fever" clearly smacking of anti-Sovietism is nothing accidental in Sweden. It shows that there exist in Sweden certain circles interested in artificial instigation of fears.

Meanwhile real danger for neutral Sweden is presented not by mythical "Soviet submarines" but by quite real militarism which is exported to Western Europe from the United States. The commenced deployment of new U.S. nuclear "Pershing" missiles and cruise missiles in Europe has become the ultimate in Washington's irresponsible policy.

Those missiles also cast a sinister shadow on Sweden whose air space the NATO military intends to use.

Disregarding Sweden's traditional policy of neutrality the United States and other NATO countries are speeding up military preparations on NATO's "northern flank". As it became known from reports of Stockholm newspapers, U.S. supersonic spy planes "Black Bird" taking off from the U.S. air base in Mildenhall, Britain, violate Sweden's air space now and again, making flights over the Baltics to collect intelligence information about the USSR and other socialist countries.

Are the interests of peace, security and goodneighbourliness in the north of Europe served by "Team Work-84" large-scale exercises? NATO's headquarters in Brussels announced that these exercises will be held in northern Norway in February-March of 1984 with the participation of over 150 warships and 300 planes.

At a time when the conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe is under way in Stockholm, those who think in terms of confrontation and who act accordingly are trying to disrupt the solution of vital problems of the consolidation of international peace, security and detente, of the lessening of military threat.

SWEDEN USES ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE ON NEIGHBORS

LD201723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm, 29 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

Sweden's military authorities and special reconnaissance services are constantly carrying out electronic espionage against neighboring states.

A leading role in this, according to the newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET, is allotted to the Swedish National Defense Radio Institute [Forsvarets Radioanstalt] (FRA), which is "a most important source of reconnaissance data that is sent directly to the commander in chief of the country's Armed Forces."

The FRA, the newspaper points out, has at its disposal an extensive network of espionage radio stations along the entire coast of Sweden with the purpose of gathering and processing data about military exercises, new types of weapons, and the political situation in neighboring countries. This special service is engaged in the interception of the radio communications of diplomatic missions, the monitoring of military communications, and the analysis of this information.

A great deal of information reaches FRA headquarters from two Caravelle aircraft that are equipped with the latest electronic equipment. Carrying out regular reconnaissance flights at a great height over the Baltic Sea, they are able to monitor the airwaves deep into the territory of neighboring states.

Similar tasks are also performed by the espionage vessel "Orion," which was recently handed over to the defense radio service and which has on board that latest radio-electronic apparatus. This ship also operates in the Baltic.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET stresses that every year 80 percent of the resources allocated to reconnaissance requirements are spent on the activities of the FRA, which is the country's major reconnaissance center. It is the Swedish taxpayers who have to pay for this, as the democratic press points out.

U.S.-WEST EUROPEAN TRADE RELATIONS WORSENING

LD221617 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 22 Feb 84

["To the Last West European..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: Yet another salvo has been fired in the "economic war" between the United States and Western Europe. The participants in the regular session of the EEC Council of Ministers on the level of ministers of foreign affairs expressed concern with the growth of protectionism in the capitalist world. This charge is levelled first of all against the United States. The irritation is not concealed in Western Europe that Washington is ready to fight the West's economic difficulties...to the last West European.

The Reagan administration's egoistic monetary and financial policy is the cause of sharp contradictions between the United States and its West European partners. Using the high interest rates of American banks and spiraling the exchange rate of the dollar the United States is pumping gigantic sums out of Western Europe, giving its own economy a breathing spell and at the same time depriving the West European countries of a considerable part of sums needed for intensifying economic activity, introducing inflation and accelerating the growth of unemployment. Washington takes much of the "credit" for the fact that Western Europe's GNP on the whole is failing to grow for the last three years in succession.

The contradictions in the field of trade are just as acute. Faced with the worsening of the foreign trade positions of the United States as a result of the declining competitiveness of American goods in the world markets and the drastic growth, for this reason, of the trade deficit Washington wants to solve these problems by way of "a very tough trade war in Europe," to quote the French President Francois Mitterrand.

The Reagan administration, whose representatives love to talk about "free trade," in the past six months alone has introduced serious protectionist limitations on the import to the United States of more than 30 various commodities.

The discriminatory measures of the United States in respect of special sorts of European steel will bring the EEC losses of 500 million dlooars and drive the West European ferrous metallurgy even deeper into the quagmire of recession.

Despite the fact that the United States exports to the EEC several times more agricultural products rudely intruding into their traditional world markets.

When the Common Market announced that as a response to these discriminatory measures of the United States it will raise from March 1st import tariffs on U.S. chemicals, plastics and sports gear, new threats sounded from Washington. The United States also sharply opposed the intentions of the EEC to limit the import of American animal fodder and other products, threatening reprisals against European grape wines, cheese and other products. Recently the United States representative at the trade talks William Brock openly warned about the possibility of new discriminatory measures by Washington against imports from Western Europe.

In other words the Reagan administration further intends to pursue its policy of undermining the economic positions of its West European rivals. And it is not by chance that the British newspaper "GUARDIAN" writes with reference to official EEC representatives that the tendency towards a worsening of trade and economic relations between the United States and West European countries will continue.

SPANISH OPPOSITION TO NATO MEMBERSHIP

PM211245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Boris Kotov "Commentator's Column": "Crucial Question"]

[Text] "Spain is departing from its anti-NATO position," Britain's THE TIMES newspaper writes. The Spanish Armed Forces prefer to remain in NATO, REUTERS reports. "Spain has become an important member of NATO," an assistant to the U.S. secretary of state declares.

That is the reaction to the document recently issued in Madrid by the Spanish Defense Ministry dealing with questions of the country's relations with the North Atlantic bloc. The position of the document's authors is clear enough. They are in favor of Spain's continued membership of NATO, and as for the referendum which the people were promised on this problem, they say "the situation in the world and in Europe is unfavorable" for holding it.

It is well known that the Socialist Party government, on coming to power in late 1982, called into question the actions of the previous cabinet, by whose efforts the country was drawn into the North Atlantic alliance contrary to national interests. It "froze" the process of Spain's integration into the bloc's military structure. Moreover it was announced that a nationwide poll would be held before 1986 concerning the expediency of any form of membership of the exculsive military alliance.

Now this has happened. True, certain foreign information organs suggest that the Defense Ministry's report "does not reflect" Madrid's official position. Then what does it reflect? Perhaps the result of pressure from across the ocean and from the West European allies in the bloc, who promise Spain, in exchange for its military integration into NATO, the "cakes" of American military aid and illusory "buns" from the Common Market?

But another question arises here -- a crucial question. The Spanish people, for the most part, as many facts testify, are actively opposed to the country's participation in NATO, and even more to its entry into the bloc's military structure. The latest evidence of this was provided by a mass demonstration of 55,000 Spaniards who marched last Sunday from Madrid to the American military base at Torrejon to protest the country's participation in NATO. What about respect for the people's will?

OFFICIALS PRAISE SOVIET-PORTUGUESE COOPERATION

PM170952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent P. Golub Lisbon dispatch: "On the Basis of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Lisbon -- Viana do Castelo is a small city with a population of only 15,000 inhabitants. Some 2,000 of them work at the state-run shipyard. This is the main enterprise not only in the city, but the whole of the surrounding area. The lives of almost 2,000 families are largely dependent on the state of affairs at the shipyard...

The crisis that has affected the Western economy in recent years has been closing in on Portuguese shipbuilders. Major shipbuilding firms such as Setenave and Lisnave have begun to experience increasing difficulties in obtaining orders. Only at the shipyard in the small northern city of Viana do Castelo is work proceeding at the former pace. Orders from the Soviet Union have played a considerable role in this. Three river-sea class ships built to Soviet orders have already been launched at Viana (which is what the inhabitants of Viana do Castelo call their city for short).

The merry flickering of welding operations that are in full swing can be seen, and loud hammering can be heard when approaching Viana. We asked Joao Gervasio Leite, the shipyard's technical director, to tell us about the work.

"The significance of the Soviet orders for our firm? It is difficult to give a short answer," he says. "In purely technical terms, the Soviet orders are very interesting for us. We have had to find new engineering solutions to meet our client's requirements. As for benefits -- your guaranteed orders enable us to plan the whole shipbuilding process better. This is advantageous and enables us to execute the orders with greater speed and quality."

"Has my colleague used the term 'advantageous?'" Fernando Soares, the firm's economic director, asks as he joins our conversation. "I agree with him. Your orders are advantageous for us. But that is not the main thing. Under the conditions of the deep crisis that has hit our sector, it is very important for a shipyard to have clear prospects and guaranteed orders. In this respect, cooperation with the Soviet Union is extremely useful for us. We are in favor of this cooperation..."

On our return to Lisbon, we hurry to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Here the protocol of a regular session of the Soviet-Portuguese commission for monitoring the implementation of the trade agreement between the USSR and Portugal has been signed. We talk to the head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo.

"The intergovernmental agreement signed in December 1974 is a good basis for developing trade and political relations between our countries. The commodity turnover between our states is increasing with every year, and the scope of reciprocal deliveries is expanding. The specific features of the Portuguese market are invariably considered in trade relations with this country. Thus, for instance, we buy tomato concentrate, cork, and footwear here, and we supply fertilizers, tractors, machine tools, and diverse raw materials to this country. Such an exchange is indubitably advantageous for both sides.

In our efforts to develop trade, we do not, however, confine ourselves to solving purely economic tasks. We believe that trade exchanges can promote the development of all other forms of cooperation between states. Here, it seems to us, the Portuguese side agrees with us."

In actual fact, the current session of the mixed commission gives grounds for optimism. As Raquel de Bettencourt Ferreira, head of the Portuguese delegation and state secretary for foreign trade, declared after the signing of the concluding protocol, the Portuguese Government "wishes the relations between the two countries to develop and become increasingly fruitful."

The opening of the FIL-84 international fair is expected with interest here. Work on the Soviet pavilion has started, and final touches are being added to the program. The closest attention is paid to our country here. After all, at the previous FIL-82 fair, the Soviet exhibition was the largest.

Soviet-Portuguese trade and economic cooperation has accumulated a wealth of experience during the years which have passed since the Portuguese "revolution of the carnations" in 1974. This experience has helped to develop links between our countries in other spheres as well, and has contributed to the deepening of mutual understanding. We are quite justified in saying: Our cooperation has good prospects. It corresponds to the national interests of both countries, and serves the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

U.S. 'ENLISTS' TURKEY IN CW PREPARATION, STORAGE

LD201805 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Rodionov writes: One can sum up as nothing but another provocation the U.S. intention to supply Turkey with military equipment under the absurd pretext of a "threat of chemical attack by the Soviet Union against that country". The bogus pretext was given by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs Richard Perle who is leading the U.S. delegation to a meeting of the joint U.S.-Turkish defense committee in Ankara.

The slanderous claim by the U.S. representative is clearly designed to help enlist Turkey in the Pentagon's plans of preparing for chemical war and turn it into a storage site for this kind of weapons of mass annihilation.

The people of the world know well that it is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that are consistently in favour of removing the threat of chemical war, banning chemical weapons altogether and scrapping them. This year the Warsaw treaty countries have made another proposal to the NATO member states concerning Europe's deliverance from chemical weapons. That initiative, taking into account the security interests of all sides and offering constructive dialogue to look for a solution to one of the most important problems of international security, has encountered opposition from the United States and other NATO countries. The United States is trying by hook or by crook to prevent a positive outcome of talks on banning chemical weapons at the Geneva conference on disarmament and the implementation of Soviet peaceful proposals for prohibiting chemical weapons.

Employing delaying tactics in dealing with questions of turning back the threat of chemical war, the United States builds up its arsenal of chemical weapons, hoping to deploy binary munitions stuffed with nerve gas, which are chemical weapons of a new generation, in Europe.

The people in West Germany and Britain, which already accommodate 300,000 tons of American chemical munitions, know well where the threat of chemical war flows from in fact and demand on immediate removal of these weapons from the territories of their countries.

The threat of a similar lot is now looming large also over Turkey on which Washington is seeking to force the role of an accomplice in its dangerous chemical strategy.

USSR-FRG ECONOMIC RELATIONS, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

PM201037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent A. Grigoryants: "Cologne's Smoky Hulk..."]

[Excerpt] Cologne-Bonn -- In the late Middle Ages, the Cologne glassmakers began to insure their fragile and expensive products against breakage. An insurance business sprang up in the city. Today Cologne has 60 insurance companies that are making massive profits insuring people against the future. There are many banks and large industrial firms as well. The headquarters of the German industrial union is on the banks of the Rhine, in a skyscraper with windows which have gold hue. Clearly it is no accident that the complex of buildings which constitute the Soviet trade mission is in Cologne, on a quiet green street. Outside it you will always find lines of limousines from many German cities. Their occupants are representatives of West German firms making contacts, studying the possibilities of a deal, negotiating new contracts. The USSR trade representative, Vladimir Nikolayevich Novikov, is always present at major meetings. Undemonstrative, a man of few words, but exceedingly able and blessed with a feel for the market situation, he is well known in FRG business circles.

"The local market situation has markedly deteriorated," V.N. Novikov said. "The position is unfavorable, but we have managed not only to retain a level of trade with the FRG, but even to increase it. Our purchases of machinery and equipment have increased. In turn, along with the traditional export titems -- energy sources and raw material -- we have been able to increase sales of machinery and equipment to the FRG somewhat. West German partners are keenly interested in Soviet licenses and sales of them increased markedly last year. Natural gas is a substantial Soviet export item. At the beginning of 1984, the Siberia-Western European gas pipeline came on stream having been laid ahead of schedule despite the U.S. Administration's embargo policy. In the next few years, the new line will enable us to considerably increase supplies of 'blue fuel' to the FRG. The receiving station and a far-flung network of internal gas pipelines are now ready. One sees more and more of our Ladas on the streets of West German cities. In 1983, 8,000 cars were sold here. Collaboration on third countries' market is a very promising.

"I am constantly meeting with business people," V.N. Novikov said. "They invariably ask about the state of our trade in a situation that has been markedly aggravated by the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG. My response to these anxious questions is: We will not ape the Reagan administration, and we do not see economic sanctions as a suitable method of international politics. It is not our way, although the character of political relations -- whether good or bad -- is bound to be affected by the state of business ties between states."

Many Cologne firms are interested in stable and reliable contacts with the USSR. Gaertner, Fuhrmeister and Co. in Cologne are acting as middlemen in the sale of Soviet metal-working machine tools on the West German market and are doing it very successfully.

Since the company was set up 25 years ago, it has sold over 6,000 machine tools of various types, providing on-the-spot tuning, startup, and maintenance. In this case, West German and Soviet fitters are working side by side.

(Feliks-Khilmar Rakvits), a director of the firm, told me that the machine tool market situation has recently deteriorated because of the economic recession. But by and large things are moving. Machine tools from Ivanovo, Leningrad, Minsk, Moscow, Vilnyus, and Orsha have a good name, as do presses from Voronezh. They are steady and reliable. We have highly trained Soviet specialists working here, the director said. We do not confine ourselves to selling Soviet products, he said. We are arranging collaboration with enterprises in the USSR, we are building machine tools together, supplying components for them and discussing and jointly carrying out various technical decisions. Soviet organizations are buying FRG machine tools through out firm. We are talking about special, as a rule, unique items. It is natural that we should have ties, since the Soviet Union and the FRG complement one another very well in an economic respect.

...On returning from leave by the "East-West" express, I get out at Cologne. For Soviet people traveling to the FRG, this city is a kind of gateway to the country, a gateway pointing East. Frequent trips to Cologne and conversations with the people there have convinced me that the inhabitants of ancient Colonia Agrippina want these gates to be ever open to friendly, mutually advantageous peaceful intercourse between our two peoples.

KOSTANDOV MEETS WITH FRG BANKER 16 FEBRUARY

PM210956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Within the Framework of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 16 February, L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the USSR and FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, received (G.) Friederichs, chairman of the Dresdner Bank board and leader of the FRG side in the mixed group of experts on banking and finance questions, at his request. There was an exchange of opinions on certain questions within the framework of the activity of the USSR and FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

MARCHUK, ITALIAN CHEMICALS PRESIDENT CONFER

LD201924 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, today received M. Schimberni, president of the Italian chemical corporation "Montedison," and discussed with him the further extension of scientific and technical cooperation in the chemicals industry.

Giovanni Migliuolo, Italy's ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

U.S., ISRAELI 'BARBAROUS AGGRESSION' IN LEBANON

LD221926 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 22 TASS -- The continuing barbarous American-Israeli aggression brings the Lebanese people every day blood and sufferings, deaths and destructions.

In the past three days, Israeli aviation delivered twice massive missile and bomb strikes on peaceful civilian settlements. There are casualties among civilians as a result of bandit raids on Bhamdun, Hammana, Bakhchtiya, Ain-Jdeide, Damur, Naame, Aleyeh, and other towns and villages, scores of dwelling houses, schools and industrial enterprises were wrecked, roads and other communications were seriously damaged. The positions of the National-Patriotic Forces and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon were also subjected to bombardment. In the past few weeks, aggressors made 13 barbarous air raids on Lebanese towns and villages, killing dozens of innocent people and rendering thousands of families shelterless.

Simultaneously with the piratic raids, armoured columns, land units of Israel's regular army were advanced by Tel Aviv's order beyond the boundary of the Awali River up to the town of Damur which is 20 kilometres away from the Lebanese capital. In that area invaders are establishing a network of stationary posts and combat positions.

Israeli Defence Minister M. Arens reaffirmed once again that Tel Aviv would preserve military presence in Lebanon and its troops would stay in that country to combat " "terrorists" and ensure "security" of Israel's northern frontiers. Meanwhile, it is absolutely obvious that all bandit sallies of the Israeli military are actually jointly planned actions of Washington and Tel Aviv, aimed at suppressing Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and establishing American-Israeli rule in that country.

In this connection, local political circles express firm confidence that unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli, American, and other imperialist troops, abrogation of the fettering Lebanese-Israeli agreement, a constructive dialogue on national reconciliation are the indispensable terms for normalisation of the situation in the Lebanon.

Clashes with the use of all types of arms are continuing in the Lebanese capital along the line which divides the city into western and eastern sectors. Fighting is continuing between the Lebanese Army and units of National Patriotic Forces in the area of Suk El-Garba and in Haruba.

SYRIA, SAUDI ARABIA AGREE ON LEBANON EFFORTS

LD221754 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, February 22 TASS -- According to an official statement distributed here today, Syria and Saudi Arabia have agreed to continue joint efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon. President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and Crown Prince 'Abdallah of Saudi Arabia during their talks came to the mutual conclusion about the need to terminate armed clashes in Lebanon with a view to resuming a national dialogue. The statement stresses that this is the only way towards reestablishing Lebanon's territorial integrity, ensuring its security and peace all over Lebanese territory, and mounting the struggle against the Israeli aggression.

Algiers February 22 TASS -- The Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICANE qualifies the U.S. Administration's intention to continue interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs as "dangerous stubborness threatening the fate of the entire planet."

The White House, the article stresses, did not abandon altogether the use of military force for establishing peace, American style in the Middle East. The weekly puts the blame for the unprecedented aggravation of the situation in Lebanon on the United States and Israel which are "continuing to perpetrate gruesome crimes in that country."

U.S. SHIPS NEAR PERSIAN GULF 'STRAIN SITUATION'

LD222133 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- TASS analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Larry Speakers, deputy press secretary of the White House, stated at yesterday's meeting with journalists in Washington that the USA would take any necessary measures in the Persian Gulf in conformity with its interests. The Washington administration makes use of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, in the termination of which, judging by everything, it is not interested in any way, in order to cover up the direct interference and the increase in the scope of U.S. military expansion in the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. According to reports by U.S. news agencies, a group of U.S. combatant ships led by the aircraft carrier "Midway" has been brought to the Gulf of Oman. It "patrols" at a distance which is enough for deck-based aircraft to deliver strikes at targets in the Persian Gulf.

The aircraft carrier force and the group of ships which is already in the Persian Gulf have been sent, according to Pentagon spokesmen, to defend U.S. interests in the area of the gulf.

It is apparently believed in Washington that one should only utter the "defence of U.S. interests" "magic" phrase, and the entire world would obediently put up with the arbitrariness of the U.S. Administration. In actual fact, the situation in the Persian Gulf is such that if anyone does strain the situation there, just as in the entire Middle East, this is done precisely by the U.S. leaders that unceremoniously interfere in other people's affairs and try to decide for other people in what way they should build their life. In so doing, U.S. politicians conduct themselves as if no-one else's interests exist except U.S. ones and as if international norms on sovereign rights, security, non-interference from the outside, etc, do not ostensibly apply to the Persian Gulf states.

Facts indicate that a use of military force or a threat of the use of military force have become almost a "universal means" of the U.S. foreign-policy course. It would seem that the experience of the recent past in Vietnam, the armed interference and the failure of that policy in Lebanon should have taught Washington something. But they in Washington are apparently unwilling to draw appropriate lessons from all that.

U.S. naval presence in the gulf and the adjacent waters as well as the British ships' joining U.S. naval forces will undoubtedly strain the situation in the region still more and will confront the peoples of the region with the legitimate question: Why have they found themselves within the sight of the guns of these foreign ships?

An immediate end to interference from the outside and a withdrawal of all U.S. as well as British flotillas from the waters of the region are an indispensable condition for the earliest stablilization of the situation and for the solution of local problems through the efforts of the countries of the region.

NEW IRAN OFFENSIVES CONTINUING IN GULF WAR

LD222020 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Nicosia February 22 TASS -- Iranian troops last night undertook a new offensive in the central and southern sections of the front. As was reported by the IRNA news agency, Iraqi defences were broken in the area between the settlements of Chilat and Chazabah in a 100-kilometre line. An important transport route on the Iraqi territory near the town of Ali al-Gharbi was captured. Iranian troops continue advancing, IRNA points out.

Baghdad February 22 TASS -- According to a statement of an Iraqi military representative, Iraqi troops beat off a new Iranian offensive in the front's southern section. The offensive began last night in the zone between the towns of Shib and Chilat in the Maysan Province. The military representative emphasized that "enemy forces that participated in it were destroyed." It is reported that Iranian artillery yesterday bombarded the Iraqi settlement of Al-Shehabi.

SUDAN-EGYPT-U.S. AGREEMENTS CRITICIZED

LD232036 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Feb 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Libyan TV recently devoted one of its programs to making public secret documents on the meeting and talks of the commanders of the Sudanese and Egyptian Armed Forces with representatives of the U.S. military command and the CIA. The documents show that the main result of the meeting was the decision to set up a U.S. missile base in the region of (Sanar), where ground-to-ground and ground-to-air missiles will be deployed, the U.S. bombers will be sent to the Sudan, and a committee for military coordination which includes the Sudan, the United States, and Egypt will be established.

Libyan TV said that units of the Egyptian Air Force will be dispatched to the Sudan and based at Wadi Seidna in the region of Khartoum. Also, agreement was reached granting the CIA the right to extensively use Sudanese territory for subversive activity against socialist Ethiopia. This Libyan TV news item is not particularly exciting. It has been known for a long time that Washington, with the participation of the Sudanese authorities, strives to use Sudanese territory for imperialist actions against a number of countries, foremost the Libyan Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia. However, it must be noted that the submissive way in which Khartoum is showing its readiness to follow in the steps of Washington can have serious repercussions, both in relation to the Sudan itself and to the whole region. No Arab country, or non-Arab country for that matter, that has agreed to become a pawn in the imperialist game of the United States, has won. As to the damage caused to the sovereignty of its people, it has always been very substantial.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT DEPARTS MASSAWA

PM211628 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS special correspondent G. Gabrielyan report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Massawa, 20 Feb -- It has been unusually lively in recent days on the wharf of this Red Sea port of Socialist Ethiopia. Hundreds of the city's inhabitants have come here to go on board the large antisubmarine ship "Tallin" -- flagship of the detachment of Soviet warships which paid an official friendly visit to Ethiopia. The detachment also includes the patrol vessel "Rezkiy" and a large landing ship. The visitors -- workers, students, servicemen -- familiarized themselves with the achievements of the Soviet Union's peoples in communist building and with the history of the development of the Soviet Navy. The Soviet ships make a tremendous impression, (Gebre-Tsadik Tedla), an early bank employee, told me. Awareness of the fact that they are standing guard over peace brings satisfaction to many peoples, particularly those whose sovereignty and territorial integrity are being encroached upon by external enemies. I later found many similar thoughts in the "Tallinn's" visitors' book.

The commander of the detachment of Soviet warships was received by (Girmaye Kidane-Mariam), representative of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia in Key Bahir District (Eritrea Province). In the talks that took place, he emphasized that the Soviet Union has assisted the Ethiopian revolution since its first days. Thanks to the socialist countries' support, he said, we have the possibility of effectively defending our gains.

Rear Admiral F.N. Gromov held a press conference for Ethiopian journalists on board the flagship. He spoke about the consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The program of the visit by the detachment of Soviet warships to Massawa was multifaceted and full. The sports meetings for Soviet and Ethiopian sailors and the open-air concerts by amateur artists will long remain in the memory of the inhabitants of the Ethiopian port. Today the Soviet sailors warmly took their leave of the residents of Massawa. The ships sailed for the open sea.

ORTEGA REMARKS ON U.S. 'RAW FORCE' IN C. AMERICA

LD231437 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Managua February 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports: The Reagan administration is still gambling on the policy of raw force in Central America and planned further and large-scale acts of aggression against the people of Nicaragua and El Salvador, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, told a press conference here. The U.S. invasion of Grenada, he said, has demonstrated graphically that the reigns of power in the United States are in the hands of an irresponsible government which rides roughshod over world public opinion and over U.S. commitments before the United Nations.

While paying lip service to a peaceful settlement in Central America, Daniel Ortega said, the United States is in fact just waiting for a convenient moment to launch a direct intervention in the region. The Reagan administration is arming and financing Somicista gangs based in Honduras, while trying to portray aggression against Nicaragua as "internal struggle" between Nicaraguans. As the United States is clearly losing the war against the people of El Salvador, the danger of a U.S. military incursion into that country is growing. It is not ruled out that Washington is planning simultaneous military operations against the Nicaraguan people and the Salvadoran patriots.

Daniel Ortega strongly rejected White House claims that events in Central America have been caused by "East-West confrontation". The Central American conflict, he said, has been generated by a clash between the imperialist policy of the United States and the striving of the people of the region to be independent and exercise self-determination.

The threat of U.S. armed aggression in the region will persist until the Reagan administration stops the buildup of American military presence in the region and signs concrete agreements for a political settlement, the Nicaraguan leader said.

The escalation of subversive operations by the United States and counter-revolution compels the Nicaraguan Government to maintain the state of emergency and represents a threat to the election process in Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega said. The Reagan administration wages a vicious smear campaign, trying to cast aspersions on the forthcoming elections in Nicaragua and discredit democratic changes in this country. With this aim in mind, the United States also exerts pressure on some political groups in Nicaragua, trying to force them into renouncing participation in the elections.

The Reagan administration and reactionary elements inside the country are demanding from Nicaragua the fulfillment of absurd conditions which are designed to reverse the revolutionary process and hurl the country back into the hands of those who exploited it during the Somoza dictatorship. The Nicaraguans will never bow to this imperialist diktat, Daniel Ortega declared.

The Nicaraguan leader pointed out that the forthcoming elections will be the first truly democratic, popular elections in the country's history. The revolution has granted the working people of Nicaragua broad access to the mass media and the right to form mass public organizations of their own through which they can become most actively involved in the election process, Daniel Ortega emphasized.

CONTINUITY OF CPSU POLICY UNDER CHERNENKO VIEWED

LD231745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Feb 84

[From "The Workers' Movement: Information and Comment" program, presented by Bronislav Myakota, political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television]

[Text] That grave loss, the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and steadfast fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace, has been echoed with deep pain in the hearts of Communists, of millions of Soviet people and of all progressive humanity. The progressive press noted during those days that, in all his posts of party and state work, Yuriy Vladimirovich devoted all his strength, knowledge and enormous experience of life to the implementation of the party's policy, to the strengthening of its links with the masses and to the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets. We present a commentary entitled: The CPSU is traveling the course of peace and creation. Its author is international affairs journalist Leonid Fedorov:

During the sorrowful days of mourning, the monolithic cohesion of the CPSU, its unshakeable unity with the people, its resolve and preparedness to firmly follow the path of communist creation and peace were once again visibly displayed. Soviet Communists and the whole Soviet people greeted with approval the report of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which took place on 13 February of this year. The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an outstanding figure of the Communist party, of the Soviet state, and a true comrade-in-arms of such leaders of the Leninist type as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Not only the Soviet people, but also our foreign friends, Communists from other countries, welcomed the plenum's decision as evidence of the continuity of our party's policy. In a complex and tense international atmosphere the CPSU is doing everything possible to maintain and strengthen peace. The Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, is fully conscious of its responsibility before the peoples for the maintenance and strengthening of peace, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated. The CPSU is in favor of the peaceful settlement of all controversial international problems by means of serious, equitable and constructive talks. The USSR will cooperate in full measure with all states that are prepared to help decrease international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world with practical deeds. The firm, peace-loving line of the CPSU receives the full support of the soviet people. It enjoys the understanding and approval of all people of good will.

The continuity of the foreign policy course of the CPSU is also stressed in the statements of the leaders of the fraternal parties. The meeting that took place on 14 February this year between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of the party and state delegations of the Warsaw Treaty states who had arrived in Moscow in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov clearly showed the united approach of the fraternal socialist countries to the solution of the main question facing -- the maintenance and strengthening of peace.

At the meeting between the heads of foreign delegations and Soviet leaders in the Kremlin on 14 February of this year, condolences were expressed by representatives of more than 50 communist and workers' parties of the world, including 13 ruling communist and workers' parties.

Communists and all progressive people greatly welcomed the continuity of the principled foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which was confirmed by the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, toward the removal of the threat of thermonuclear war, toward a firm rebuff of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, and toward strengthening the peace and security of the peoples.

KOSYGIN'S LIFE, WORK HAILED AS 'LOFTY MODEL'

PM231512 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed article: "On the 80th Anniversary of the Birth of A.N. Kosygin: Loyalty to Ideal"]

[Text] A communist of the Leninist type is what is said of A.N. Kosygin by all who had the good fortune to meet and work with him. Aleksey Nikolayevich fully matched up to this high estimation. He devoted his clear economic scientist's mind, talent as organizer, statesman's knowledge and experience, and party member's ideological and moral conviction wholly to serving the people and to the cause of communist building.

The milestones of his biography alone (his path from foreman to state leader of the largest country in the world; people's commissar at the age of 35!...) indicate an outstanding, major, unusually talented individual. But all who knew Aleksey Nikolayevich unanimously observe that each new promotion signified just one thing to him: more selfless work and an increased feeling of personal responsibility for the work assigned to him.

This creed of life took shape back in his youth, when as a 15-year-old youth Aleksey Kosygin went off to the civil war as a Red Army volunteer. And thereafter he worked intensively, without respite -- until his final moments: in the factory shop; in the director's office of a Leningrad factory; in the post of people's commissar for the textile industry; at the head of the Gosplan and of the USSR Council of Ministers. Everywhere and always he remained true to himself and to his ideological and moral principles: He would fulfill his assigned party work with the utmost efficiency, competently, creatively, and with initiative. In participating in the resolution of very important national economic problems and in elaborating and implementing the country's economic and foreign policy, Aleksey Nikolayevich was always invariably guided by the interests of the state and the people.

In the photographs which we publish today you see A.N. Kosygin in his office in the Kremlin and at Moscow's Krasnaya Roza Textile Factory. Despite his enormous workload, as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers he was a constant visitor to the country's labor collectives, visiting particularly often the collectives in Moscow, Leningrad, and Siberia. His formation as a state leader took place in the capital. In Leningrad he spent his childhood and began his party and state work -- he was chief of a party obkom department and chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom. During the grim war year of 1942 Kosygin, when he was deputy chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars, was in the blockaded city as the Defense Committee's plenipotentiary and did a great deal to supply beseiged Leningrad and evacuate its inhabitants via the famed Road of Life. The party's program for momentous economic and social transformations of Siberia attracted him to this region. Aleksey Nikolayevich loved Siberia. It was there that he began his working life after graduating from the Leningrad Cooperative Technical College. It was there that he joined the party in 1927 -- there that his dearly loved daughter was born. There that he found true friends.

A photograph from those years is kept in the family album: It shows young lads with cheeky smiles on their faces, and among them the easily recognizable face of Aleksey Kosygin with its high forehead and open expression. And there are other photographs: Aleksey Nikolayevich with his wife and daughter after he had been awarded his first Order of Lenin... At a meeting with voters...

Letters which A.N. Kosygin received from the most diverse people are carefully preserved in the family archives. Aware of Aleksey Nikolayevich's sensitivity and responsiveness, many people turned to him for advice and help, and shared with him both their joy and their sorrow. This is what V.Ye. Pedyev, a party veteran from Odessa, wrote, for example: "As chairman of the Gorkiy and then the Ivanovo Oblispolkoms I always received concrete assistance from you. I remember how once you patiently examined in my presence more than 75 of our oblast's requests and there and then contacted the relevant ministries and departments and resolved all the questions. I also recall your rebuking me, wholly justifiably, for overestimating the state of affairs with respect to the oblast's livestock raising. That criticism was beneficial, and we rectified matters. You have done a great deal of good for the Ivanovo textile workers, more than can possibly be enumerated."

And how many of these revelations there are! People profoundly respected and loved Kosygin for his honesty, modesty, and warmheartedness and for his exactingness not only toward others, but above all toward himself. In his family they do not remember, for example, Aleksey Nikolayevich ever being late even a few minutes for work, postponing a scheduled meeting, or forgetting a promise, and so forth.

The life of such people -- Communists of the Leninist type -- involuntarily makes us think about how we live our own lives, how we work, and how we fulfill our duty to the motherland and people. Today, when the Soviet people are honoring the bright memory of Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, it would be right for each of us to take a critical look at ourselves, our work, and our actions. We have a lofty model before us.

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS NOTED

PM201006 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 4 1984, carries on pages 59-61 five USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, providing that: V.I. Chernoivanov be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; S.Ye. Dorikhin be appointed deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production; V.V. Sychev be relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in connection with his transfer to other work; A.S. Kobnev be appointed deputy minister of automotive industry; F.M. Vaganov be appointed chief of the USSR Council of Ministers main archives administration and relieved of his duties as deputy chief of the main archives administration; and F.I. Dolgikh be relieved of his duties as chief of the USSR Council of Ministers main archives administration in view of his retirement on pension.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

PM210915 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on address by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Report" at 27 January session of 25th Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference]

[Text] Comrades!

Three years have elapsed since the previous, 24th city party conference. These years have been marked by events of tremendous political significance. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people have achieved great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and fulfilling plans for economic and social development. The country's national income has increased. The volume of industrial production and capital construction has increased. Agriculture is developing steadily. The people's well-being is growing. The Soviet Union's defense capability is being maintained at a proper level.

The party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are far-sightedly and consistently resolving problems of domestic and foreign policy and directing Soviet people's efforts to the intensive development of the national economy. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, while confirming the continuity of the political course elaborated by the 26th congress, advanced a number of new economic, social, and ideological tasks determining the nature of Soviet society's development at the present stage. The party persistently pursued a line of making fuller use of existing potential, improving the style and methods of management, and increasing organization, efficiency, discipline, and responsibility of cadres. This is producing positive results.

The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum is of special significance. It summarized the results of the party's work in the period since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and unanimously approved the Politburo's activity and the appraisals and conclusions on the main trends of development of the national economy contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech. The plenum stressed that it regards this speech as a very important political document that must be made the basis of activity for the whole party in mobilizing working people to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan for 1984.

In the international arena, the CPSU actively pursues a peace-loving foreign policy -- a policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of averting nuclear war. The past 3 years have been characterized by a further increase in the prestige of the USSR and the socialist community countries in the international arena, a new boost in the international communist movement, and a strengthening of today's revolutionary and liberation forces.

On the other hand, there has been an increase in the aggressive nature of imperialism, primarily the aggressiveness of the United States, which is striving to slow down the process of world development and upset the military balance that has come about, fanning an unrestrained arms race, and creating conflicts in various regions of the world. As a result, the international situation has seriously deteriorated.

The Soviet Union resolutely withstands imperialism's attempts to undermine world socialism and damage the security of our country and the socialist community states. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statements provide a fundamental appraisal of the militarist U.S. course and announce countermeasures by the Soviet Union, which are being taken in order to prevent U.S. and NATO superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. At the same time, the invariability of our line of maintaining and consolidating peace was reaffirmed.

Moscow's working people, and indeed all Soviet people, wholly approve and support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and voice profound gratitude to the CPSU's Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo for their truly Leninist concern for intensifying the country's economic and defense might, ensuring the people's well-being, and strengthening peace throughout the world.

The last 3 years were a period of further increase in the role and activeness of all links of our party. The Moscow city party organization confirmed by its entire activity that it has been and continues to be a reliable prop for the CPSU Central Committee in implementing the plans for communist building. In the reporting period, the capital's Communists have carried out considerable organizational and political work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the resolutions of the 24th city party conference. The struggle to implement the Leninist course of the party and its Central Committee has been and continues to be the most important and the determining element in all the work of the gorkom and the city party organization.

The implementation of the party's economic and social policy, elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress, V.V. Grishin continued, has been the central trend in the activity of the party gorkom and the CPSU city organization. Their organizational and political work was focused on questions of fulfilling the 5-year plan targets for the development of industry, transport, capital construction, municipal services, and the services sphere, and the improvement of working people's material well-being.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, the gorkom, the raykoms, and party organizations sought to restructure party leadership of economic activity and bring order into production. They focused their attention on the main avenues of intensification of social production -- increasing labor productivity and improving work quality as much as possible, accelerating scientific and technical progress, saving material, energy, and manpower resources, and strengthening state, plan, and labor discipline.

The reporting period was an important stage in fulfilling the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The main result of this period was that comprehensive and dynamic development of the city's economy was ensured. The plans for the economic and social development of Moscow for 1981, 1982, and 1983 were fulfilled.

The capital's industry, which occupies an important place in the country's economy, enjoyed further development. The volume of industrial production in the 3 years increased by R100 million. The sectors of industry that determine technical progress in the national economy developed at a rapid pace. The volume of output of machine building and metal processing increased 9.6 percent, though the overall volume of industrial production growth in the 3 years was only 3.7 percent.

The 3-year target for the overall volume of consumer goods output was fulfilled as a whole. More cultural, consumer, and household goods have begun to be produced by enterprises of the machine building, heavy, and other sectors of industry. The plans for the production of food products have been overfulfilled by enterprises of the food, meat, and dairy industry. There are no enterprises in the city that have not fulfilled the plans for 1983 and the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

The efficiency of social production increased. The indicator that summarizes this -- labor productivity -- increased 5.1 percent in industry, though the plan was only for 4.3 percent. The whole increase in production volume was achieved through higher labor productivity.

Many industrial enterprises attained a qualitatively new level. Measures were implemented to improve the production base of associations, plants, and factories on the basis of technical progress. Some 42.4 billion were earmarked for this purpose. Since the start of the 5-year plan, 900 models of new and more sophisticated types of machines, machine tools, instruments, means of automation, and computer equipment have been created in the city's industry. Production of 350 types of machine building products has been assimilated -- for the first time in the USSR -- at Moscow enterprises. The proportion of goods of the highest quality category in the overall volume of products liable to certification is 45 percent.

The keynote speaker went on to dwell in detail on the results of the work of transportation and construction enterprises and organizations, scientific research institutes, higher and secondary educational establishments, and cultural institutions.

The tasks for improving the people's well-being were tackled successfully. The income of Moscow's population increased 4 percent in 1983 in comparison with 1980. The average wage of workers and employees reached R185. Social consumption funds increased. In accordance with the decisions of the party and government, pensions improved and assistance for families with many children increased. The housing conditions of 900,000 people improved. Trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises enjoyed further development.

Speaking of last year's work results, V.V. Grishin stressed that the annual plan for industry was fulfilled 27 December and R100 millions' worth of output was produced in excess of the plan. The targets in transport, capital construction, and other sectors of the city's economy were fulfilled.

The results achieved in the development of the city's economy are the result of great organizational and educational work on the part of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the selfless work of our glorious working class, engineering, technical, and scientific workers, and all Muscovites, and widespread socialist competition. More than 500,000 workers completed the fulfillment of the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners have been conferred annually on Moscow, a number of rayons, and many labor collectives on the basis of the all-union socialist competition results, and RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Challenge Red Banners have been conferred on Moscow and certain rayons on the basis of the results of the competition for the provision of city amenities.

The results of the past year can be assessed as a considerable step forward in the city's economic and social development. This is evidence that the city party organization has successfully implemented the 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum guidelines on making the fullest possible use of everything at our disposal and improving management.

Noting the positive results of the work in the reporting period, the keynote speaker noted at the same time that there are shortcomings and difficulties in the development of Moscow's economy. In industry, production potential is not being fully utilized, and not everything is being done to transfer the economy onto the path of intensive development. The target for the production of several of the most important types of output is not being fulfilled. Certain enterprises are not working smoothly. Enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, and agricultural and chemical machine building are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets.

There is a lag in the work of many textile and light industry enterprises, which have reduced production volume and allowed a considerable shortfall in the amount of consumer goods in the 3 years. The gorkom has repeatedly raised the question with the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the republic ministries of the need to take steps to improve the work of that sector's Moscow enterprises, but the situation is being rectified only slowly.

One of the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the 5-year plan targets by the enterprises of those sectors of industry is the lack of proper organization and discipline and serious shortcomings in labor and production organization. At many enterprises the reorganization of production to manufacture new products has not been carried out promptly, modernization and retooling have been delayed, and considerable interruptions in material and technical supply have been permitted.

There are several shortcomings in the work of transportation, construction organizations, and other sectors of the city's economy, which will be mentioned later.

There was a detailed discussion at gorkom plenums and party report and election meetings and conferences on the results of the work done and on shortcomings. Measures have been outlined and are being implemented to eliminate shortcomings, develop the economy further, and resolve the new and ever more complex tasks.

Our country has embarked on the fourth year of the 5-year plan, V.V. Grishin continued, in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the people. The ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the USSR plan and budget for 1984. There is great work ahead to reach the targets outlined for the 5-year plan, ensure the steady working of every enterprises, farm, and organization, and successfully complete the 5-year plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the propositions and conclusions expounded by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the draft plan and budget for 1984 and the key economic problems of vital importance must be the guide for the implementation of these tasks.

Now that the directives of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov have been brought to the attention of Communists and the general masses of working people, the task is to ensure their practical realization. We must do everything necessary to step up the pace of work and the general mood for practical action and make full use of reserves and potential not just to fulfill but to overfulfill the set targets. Matters must be arranged so that the gorkoms and raykoms and party organizations constantly focus their attention on the fulfillment of the tasks advanced.

The guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum were reflected in the socialist pledges of Moscow's working people for 1984, generalized on the basis of enterprises and organization collectives' pledges.

They envisage securing ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of annual targets in all sectors, implementing measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress, and improving the utilization of production capacities.

Muscovites actively supported the proposal made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov -- to secure a 1-percent increase in labor productivity above the plan and an additional 0.5 percent reduction in the prime cost of output. This is the central point of the pledges adopted.

Labor productivity, V.I. Lenin pointed out, is the most important factor for the victory of the new social order. At the present stage of our society's development, the party has defined a major increase in labor productivity as the most important task in the economic sphere.

Despite the great amount of work that has been done to improve labor productivity, existing opportunities for its further growth in the city's industry are not being fully utilized. Certain enterprises are not coping with the 5-year plan targets for this indicator. A 1-percent increase in labor productivity above the plan will make it possible to make up this lag. To fulfill this pledge, better use of work time, a reduction in stoppages and in manual labor, and the operation of equipment at full capacity must be secured, and additional measures must be taken to mechanize and automate production processes and further develop the movement of working people to overfulfill the targets for labor productivity growth at every workplace.

Competition to save raw material, semimanufactures, and energy resources was mounted on a broad scale in labor collectives in the reporting period. In the 3 years a saving of R300 million above the plan was obtained from the reduction in the prime cost of output. However, intensification of the policy of thrift has still not become a daily concern of all economic leaders and party organizations.

With a view to fulfilling the pledges for a 0.5-percent reduction in prime cost of output above the plan, measures must be implemented to reduce resource expenditure, carry out economy reviews, introduce collective and personal thrift accounts, and intensify the movement to achieve the projected labor-intensiveness of production as rapidly as possible. In addition, it is necessary to secure the broader utilization of scientific and technical achievements with a view to saving resources, introducing waste-free or virtually waste-free technologies, reducing the material content of goods, and bringing secondary resources more extensively into economic circulation. Scientific and design organizations must be more widely involved in this work.

The problem of making the fullest possible use of the capital's existing production, scientific, and technical potential demands the most serious attention. In a number of industry's sectors, production capacities are not being used to the full, including for the production of metal products, means of automation, electrical equipment, metal-cutting instruments, hoisting and transportation devices, and products of the light, food, meat, and dairy industries. The shift coefficient of equipment is 1:32. There is a lot of equipment that has not been installed in the city's enterprises.

In order to successfully resolve the tasks involved in improving production efficiency, it is necessary to improve the utilization of existing capacities, increase the shift coefficient of equipment and seek to ensure that basic equipment is used for at least 1.5-2 shifts. This is the task of economic, party, and trade union organizations, and also planning organs and ministries, which are called on to establish plans taking account of existing capacities and ensure that they are balanced with material and technical supply.

A crucial avenue in the development of the city's economy and the improvement of its efficiency is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolutions adopted after the November (1982) Plenum, which laid down tasks for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy, were a good incentive in this matter.

Scientific and technical progress is one of the main sources for resolving economic and social tasks and accelerating the economy's changeover onto the path of intensive development. The highly efficient models of new machinery, technology, instruments, equipment, and materials, created by Moscow enterprises in cooperation with scientific research institutes and design bureaus are being widely used on the country's national economy. Creative links between enterprises and scientific organizations are developing. Around 10,000 contracts are concluded and carried out annually between them producing saving of hundreds of millions of rubles.

However, the potential of scientific and technical progress for increasing production and improving its efficiency is still not being utilized sufficiently. The technical standard of many of the city's enterprises does not meet modern demands. The process of updating products is proceeding only slowly. Plans for new equipment are not being fulfilled at many enterprises.

The modernization and retooling of enterprises help accelerate scientific and technical progress. In the reporting period major measures have been implemented to retool plants of the machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical, and other sectors of industry. Around 1,000 automated and mechanized flow lines have been brought into operation in enterprises, more than 500 shops and sectors have been comprehensively mechanized and automated, around 230,000 units of new highly productive equipment including 700 machine tools with numerical program control have been installed, and 6,000 progressive technological processes have been introduced. All this made it possible to ensure the further improvement of production and reduce the level of manual labor somewhat. In the 3 years, 1,000 industrial robots and manipulators have been installed at city enterprises.

At the same time, modernization and retooling of production at a number of enterprises are being implemented only slowly. The allocated capital investments are being dispersed among many plants and factories, which prevents questions of modernization, retooling, mechanization and automation of production from being resolved comprehensively. For this reason the invested funds do not produce the proper return for a long time.

This situation is typical of Moscow enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. During the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans R200 millions of capital investment were channeled into their development. However, there was no substantial improvement in raising the technical standard of production. Currently more than 90 percent of the technological processes used are in need of improvement or replacement, and almost 40 percent of workers perform manual work at plants that are well known in the country, such as the Dinamo Electrical Machine Building Plant (director Comrade Demidovich), the Vladimir Ilich Electromechanical Plant (director Comrade Degtyarev), the Moskable Plant (director Comrade Solyanik), and the Pamyati Revolyutsii 1905 Goda Plant (director Comrade Kholev). As a result, the enterprises are lagging behind the 5-year plan control targets. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry must occupy itself more actively with Moscow enterprises.

Accelerating the pace of modernizing and retooling enterprises is a very important task of the city party organization.

It is necessary to ensure the comprehensive performance of modernization and the broad introduction of automated machine tools, standardized equipment modules, robot engineering complexes, and computer equipment, and to shift more actively to the creation of flexible automated production systems. We must transform our plants and factories into modern highly mechanized enterprises and seek on this basis to considerably increase the technical standard of production and sharply accelerate labor productivity growth.

The technical standard and quality of output must be raised on the basis of the technical improvement of production. The introduction of a city system of quality control must be completed and the proportion of goods in the highest quality category within the overall volume of output subject to certification must be increased to 50 percent in the current 5-year plan. Moscow industry can and must produce goods that by their technical and economic indicators, fully meet the growing needs of the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee December Planum noted that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress will depend to a large extent on how we mobilize collectives of scientific research and design organizations to resolve this task. In Moscow there are more than 1,000 scientific organizations that make a large contribution to the development of science and technology.

Scientific research institutes and design bureaus have carried out definite work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on accelerating scientific and technical progress and have considerably stepped up their efforts aimed at substantially improving the effectiveness of research and development projects and accelerating their introduction into production.

At the same time many academic and sector scientific research institutes and design bureaus are reorganizing their work only slowly and are not focusing their efforts completely on resolving the most important scientific and technical problems, improving the quality of research, and accelerating the completion of scientific work. The capital's mighty scientific potential is still not being fully utilized.

Leaders and party organizations of scientific research institutes and design bureaus have not managed to ensure that advanced scientific achievements are put into practice in a short space of time. Progressive technological processes such as laser, plasma, powder metallurgy, and other processes that provide a qualitatively new standard of production are being introduced slowly.

To this end, the keynote speaker stressed, the gorkoms and raykoms and party organizations must keep a constant eye on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The task is to increase the role of science in solving economic and social problems and mobilize scientific collectives to successfully fulfill targeted scientific and technical programs, create fundamentally new machines, devices, means of automation, computers, and flexible technologies, produce materials with predesignated properties, and ensure other scientific and technical developments capable of introducing a genuine revolution into the national economy. It is very important that the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries, and departments improve the leadership of scientific institutes and design organizations and introduce autonomous financing more actively into their work. It would be useful to elaborate a program of participation by academic and sector institutes in solving the problems of Moscow's development.

The keynote speaker went on to dwell in detail on the work of the capital's transport enterprises.

After noting the positive improvements and existing shortcomings, he stressed that it is necessary to purposefully seek to ensure the smooth working of surface passenger transport, improve the reliability of subway operation, and continue the work to disperse passenger flow. With a view to improving the state of the city's atmosphere various means of transport operating on electricity and gas must be more actively developed.

Moscow Gorispolkom and economic leaders of transport enterprises must ensure the further technical improvement and strengthening of the material and technical base of all forms of transport, ensure organization, precision and coordination in the whole transport process, and on this basis satisfy the transport service needs of the city's economy and population most fully.

A large section of the report was devoted to problems of developing capital construction, the volume of which is growing continuously. The implementation of the plans for stepping up industrial production, improving working people's housing, cultural, and consumer service conditions, and developing and improving the city comprehensively is directly linked with this.

It was noted here that in the reporting period the party gorkom and soviet and economic organs focused their attention on fulfilling plans for capital construction, improving the organization of construction, concentrating manpower and funds on projects nearing completion, and ensuring the rapid commissioning of housing and production and social welfare facilities.

Work continued to improve construction management, further specialize subcontracting organizations, equip them with highly productive machines and devices, introduce into planning and construction practice a unified catalogue of standardized industrial components, develop the construction materials industry, assimilate progressive new materials and parts, and improve planning. As a result of this, the industrial nature of construction increased, the time taken to erect buildings decreased, the quality of construction, installation, and finishing work improved, and (construction workers') labor productivity increased.

The CPSU Central Committee December Plenum noted that we still cannot be satisfied with the state of affairs in capital construction. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech said that the leaders of construction organizations often launch into extensive explanations for work failures and hunt around for objective causes. But it is not explanations but a real improvement in construction which is needed.

This also applies totally to Moscow. In a number of sectors the capital investment quotas are not being fully utilized. Many construction administrations and trusts are not fulfilling plans, working unrhythmically, and handing over many installations with defects and shortcomings. These include the Moscow Main Construction Administration's No 5 Mosstroy Trust (director Comrade Demin) and Mosfundamentspetsstroy Trust (Comrade Titov), the Moscow Main Industrial Construction Administration's No 29 Mosstroy Trust (Comrade Korneyev) and Zelenogradstroy Production, Construction, and Installation Association (Comrade Molodchinin), the Moscow Main Engineering Installations Construction Administration's Mostransgidrostroy Trust (Comrade Fedorovich), and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work's Soyuzliftmontazh Trust (Comrade Obukhov).

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum decisions and Yu.V. Andropov's instructions the task is to radically improve the organization of construction on the basis of its further industrialization and specialization, secure an improvement in the effectiveness of capital investments, make fuller use of the powerful base created in the construction industry, considerably improve the quality of construction and installation work, reduce expenditure on construction, and lower the cost of installations under construction.

For this purpose the capacities of construction organizations must be built up and their efforts focused on projects nearing completion, the introduction of components from the unified catalogue into mass construction must be completed and their application in industrial construction started, and there must be heightened attention to reducing the labor-intensiveness of construction. Ministry and department manpower and funds must also be more actively and persistently enlisted in building municipal service amenities.

Questions of improving capital construction planning also merit greater attention. In recent years construction conditions and design and planning solutions have changed considerably. Buildings now have more floors and the layout and comfort of premises have been improved. This requires more sophisticated engineering equipment, an increase in expenditure on preparing urban sites that are difficult to develop, and engineering installations. However, the USSR Gosplan does not take account of these specific factors of construction in Moscow in planning capital construction. This must be rectified, and Moscow construction organizations must be relieved of the construction of installations for ministries and departments.

A high standard of development of municipal services in required to ensure normal life for a multimillion-strong city. In the past 3 years, the capacities of municipal service enterprises and organizations have been built up, they have been further specialized, and their management and organizational structure have been improved. A lot of work has been done in the capital repair of the housing stock. However, there are considerable shortcomings in housing and municipal services.

Soviet, housing, and municipal organs must improve the use, maintenance, and repair of the housing stock and the provision and cleaning of amenities for urban sites. Machines and devices must be introduced more broadly into all sectors of municipal services, heavy manual labor in the repair of buildings and road surfaces and the cleaning of streets and sites must be eliminated, and the standard of organization of all this work must be raised.

The Moscow Gorispolkom must adopt fundamental measures to develop the construction of the capital's new source of water supply -- the Rzhev hydrosystem. The completion of the construction and assimilation of the design capacity of the first phase of the Novolyuberetskaya aeration station and of work at the Novokuryanovskaya station must also be ensured and measures to protect the environment must be implemented more actively.

In the last 3 years notable changes have taken place in the development of Moscow's fuel and energy complex. New electric and thermal capacities, substations, and heating mains have been commissioned. This has made it possible to supply the city with electricity entirely by generation at Moscow TETS' and increase the city's level of centralized heating supply to 80 percent.

However, there are stoppages in the operation of the heating supply system. There are often breakdowns in the heating systems and mains, which cause the population to complain. The Moscow Regional Energy Administration and the Heating Systems Administration must work more actively to ensure a regular heating supply for the capital, and the Ministry of Power and Electrification must pay more attention to the work of the Moscow energy system.

A very important task of the city party organization is to further improve the leading sectors of the capital's economy -- industry, transportation, capital construction, and municipal services.

And there is no doubt that the capital's Communists are coping successfully with this task and augmenting their contribution to the development of the economy of the mature socialist society.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on questions of implementing the General Plan for the Development of Moscow. In the 12 years since the plan's approval, he said, much work has been carried out to implement it, as evidenced by the considerable amounts of capital construction. The city has expanded geographically. Major new residential districts have been created. Many buildings and apartment blocks notable for their convenient layout and modern architecture have been built. The implementation of the General Plan has made it possible to considerably improve the working, living, and leisure conditions of the city's population.

After noting the positive results, he stressed that questions of implementing the General Plan more persistently have assumed paramount importance. The mechanical growth of the city's population must be resolutely limited. As for the problem of labor resources, this must be solved primarily by utilizing the internal potential of enterprises and organizations, supplementing worker cadres from the ranks of graduates of vocational and technical establishments and schools, mechanizing and automating production processes, and eliminating manual labor.

It is also necessary to reduce to a minimum new industrial and production construction, accelerate the building of squares and main roads, and make rational use of urban sites, including the 10,000 hectares that have been assigned to Moscow beyond the boundary of the ring road.

The elaboration of technical-economic foundations of the general plan for the city's development for the long term -- through the year 2010 -- is currently being completed. A realistic plan must be created that will correctly lay down means and measures for the further integrated development of the capital and the protected greenbelt and the transformation of Moscow into a model city during the stage of developed socialism.

Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, the keynote speaker continued, says that in laying down current tasks we must not lose sight of strategic problems of developing the national economy. In this connection, questions of improving leadership of the economy are particularly highlighted and it is stressed that specific forms of management and planning must be in line with the economy of developed socialism and the nature of the tasks being tackled.

In the reporting period the gorkom took measures to improve planning and management taking account of both sector and territorial interests and managed to achieve an improvement in the quality of the plans compiled for the city's economic and social development, elaborate targeted programs for the development of individual sectors of the national economy, and improve the activity of production and science-and-production associations.

Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow City Planning Commission must, with the participation of ministries and departments, restructure the planning system as rapidly as possible, consistently combine its sector and territorial principles, struggle against the narrow departmental approach to the development of enterprises, make fuller use of existing local potential, and take better account of the interests of city development.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, 29 Moscow plants and factories are conducting an economic experiment to extend their rights and increase their responsibility for the results of their work.

The gorkom and raykoms must set up permanent monitoring of the progress of the experiment, provide specific help for economic leaders and party organizations of enterprises that have gone over to the new management conditions, and seek to ensure that workers and specialists have a profound grasp of the tenets and principles of incentives for work that is more productive and of a higher quality.

One of the avenues for improving management and increasing the efficiency of enterprises' work is the team form of labor organization and incentive. Teams are the main production and social cell of labor collectives. In the city's industry, specialized teams uniting workers with the same trade engaged in similar technological operations are most widespread. Seventeen thousand teams are comprehensive teams paid according to the end results. Three thousand teams are financially autonomous. The introduction of the team method has a positive effect on the growth of labor productivity, the fulfillment of plans, and the improvement of educational work.

We must, V.V. Grishin stressed, investigate more fully the activity of associations and enterprises in introducing the team form of labor organization and increase economic leaders' responsibility for creating conditions for the successful operation of teams and the reduction of the amount of manual work.

The development of the masses' creative activeness and an increasingly high degree of organization in their work are very important for the further growth of labor productivity. It is for this reason that an active and persistent struggle to strengthen discipline is so important now. Addressing a meeting of Moscow machine tool builders, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that "we cannot advance rapidly without proper labor, plan, and state discipline." These words have been adopted by the capital's working people as a combat action program. Measures are being implemented at all enterprises to create conditions for highly productive work and improve the use of worktime. The struggle against violators of production rhythm, absentees, and slackers has been stepped up.

Losses of worktime have been reduced and plan discipline raised in all sectors of the city's economy. Many enterprises have begun to work more rhythmically. The number of plants and factories not fulfilling contractual commitments for the supply of products has decreased considerably.

But all this must be seen as merely the first stage of the big task of strengthening discipline that is still to be completed. Losses of worktime through absenteeism and stoppages -- though they have been reduced -- are still considerable. The losses are particularly great on the evening and night shifts. Enterprise leaders and party and trade union organizations pay too little attention to night shifts. This must be rectified. There are still numerous instances of working people being diverted to various kinds of work unconnected with production activity.

The inefficiency of certain economic leaders, who strive to make up shortcomings in labor and production organization by rush work, overtime working, and working on days off, provoke justified censure from people. There are still many shortcomings in labor safety and the organization of public catering and everyday life at work. All this has an adverse effect on production matters and impairs discipline. Plans continue to be amended downwards and there are still instances of the nonfulfillment of contractual commitments for the supply of products.

We must put an end to this kind of practice and ensure the rigorous fulfillment of the party's demands to strengthen labor, plan, and contractual discipline. This is not a short-term campaign but a daily systematic task. And its success is guaranteed when all working people are direct participants in this work, when it relies on the awareness and initiative of the masses, and when conditions are created for their highly productive work..

Socialist competition is a powerful lever for the development of production forces. The gorkom and raykoms and party organizations have carried out systematic work to develop competition and improve its effectiveness, supported useful enterprise and initiatives, taken measures to disseminate them, and developed the movement for a communist attitude to work. All this has helped increase the masses' labor activeness. On this basis Muscovites are successfully fulfilling the adopted socialist pledges.

But, the great potential of competition is still not being fully realized because of shortcomings in its organization and the gap between the forms of competition and contemporary tasks. Collectives and workers who are not working at full capacity often escape the notice of competition organizers.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, the keynote speaker noted, set the task of improving the effectiveness of socialist competition, increasing its role in intensifying the economy and fostering a communist attitude to work, and focusing the main attention of competitors on achieving high economic and qualitative indicators, and of expanding the movement for the adoption of counterplans as much as possible and implementing measures to improve the summarizing of competition results and incentives for the winners. The city party organization must actively influence the course of socialist competition and seek high results in it and the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. Yu.V. Andropov emphasized in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum that "in the final analysis all our efforts in the economy are aimed at raising the people's living standards. This is the main sociopolitical goal of our plans."

The fulfillment of the Food Program's targets is highly significant for the further growth of Muscovites' well-being, the speaker noted. The gorkom has constantly monitored questions concerned with supplying the people with food products, rationally utilizing the food funds allocated to the capital, and developing industry's food sectors.

In accordance with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions, he said, the city party organization must make greater efforts for the Food Program's implementation. By the end of the 5-year plan we must ensure a 3.5 percent growth in the output of good products by comparison with 1983, and their range must be expanded. The technological standard of food enterprises must be enhanced, all plans for deliveries to rural areas must be accurately fulfilled, capital investments in agricultural projects must be fully assimilated, and the capital's science must make a greater contribution to the development of the agro-industrial complex. We must improve the organization of procurements and storage of agricultural produce, liquidate unprofitability within the system of the Moscow Oblispolkom Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and supply the fruit and vegetable bases with the necessary mechanization facilities.

Speaking about the immediate tasks regarding the saturation of the market with a wide variety of high quality industrial goods, V.V. Grishin noted that, in particular, it is necessary to eliminate the shortcomings in the organization of consumer goods production and take additional measures to increase production, expand variety, and improve their quality. By the end of 1985 the total volume of their output must reach R1 billion. Each sector and each enterprise, regardless of its specialization, must make its contribution to augmenting commodity resources. A more active position in this respect must be taken by ministries, the Moscow Gorispolkom, its planning commission, and the gorkom.

With a view to improving services for the people, the gorkom has examined and approved a long-term plan for the development of trade, public catering, and consumer services, as well as a general plan for the siting of projects from those sectors in the period until 1990.

But the higher level of the population's requirements demands that the work of enterprises in the services sphere be improved. A considerable number of stores and cafeterias cannot cope with the targets. Standards of service are still low, and holdups occur in the sale of some goods, especially in the evening hours. Many complaints are received from the population concerning breaches of trading rules, lack of variety in the range offered by public catering enterprises, and poor standards of service and execution of orders by workrooms, repair shops, and artisan service workshops. Despite the criticism of these shortcomings, the Main Administration of Trade, the Main Administration of Public Catering, and the Administration for Consumer Services and Sewing and Clothing Repair for Individual Orders from the Population are not doing everything necessary to eliminate them.

The Moscow Gorispolkom, rayispolkoms, raykoms, and party organizations must be more exacting toward the economic leaders of trade and services enterprises to ensure the fullest satisfaction of Muscovites' needs. We must implacable combat the artificial creation of shortages in individual goods, more actively introduce progressive forms of service, expand consumer services, and develop the network of stores and general reception centers actually in the city's enterprises, organizations, and institutions and in mass housing areas.

The safeguarding of health is a component of the concern for Soviet man's well-being. In our striving to achieve a further improvement in public health services we must proceed from the need to resolve a major social task -- to give greater attention to the prevention of disease, to hold annual general medical check-ups of the population in Moscow, to develop the specialized branches of medical services, and to enhance the quality of the preventive, medicinal, and diagnostic work done by outpatient and polyclinic institutions so as to ensure proper treatment at home and under polyclinic conditions.

The improvement of people's living conditions is the end goal of our efforts in the economic sphere and a most important component of the party's social policy. The city party organization must continue to do everything necessary for its successful implementation.

The party proceeds from the fact, V.V. Grishin went on, that ideological work is one of the most important components of communist building. During the period under review the party gorkom drew the attention of party organizations to the questions of raising the standards of the ideological and political education of the capital's communists and all working people. Ideological work has become more active, more assertive, and more efficient. The rayons and most primary party organizations are implementing comprehensive plans for the communist education of working people.

Muscovites' lofty awareness and the communist partymindedness of their world outlook are primarily manifested in the creative solution of tasks concerning the improvement of production, patriotic labor initiatives, and the consistent and unflagging implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy.

The improvement of ideological work is furthered by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. "Party committees at all levels and each party organization," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the plenum, "must understand that, despite the importance of other questions with which they have to deal (economic, organizational, and others), ideological work comes is moving increasingly to the forefront."

The city party organization has at its disposal a large arsenal of effective means for enlightenment and education, a large number of well trained ideological cadres, and a considerable material and technical base for propaganda and mass political work. The point is to make better use of these assets and raise ideological work to the level of the large and complex tasks being resolved by the party.

The nurturing of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among working people occupies a leading position in the city party organization's ideological work. Work has been done to improve the system of political and economic education, which provides instruction for some 5 million persons, about 1 million of whom are involved in various forms of party training. Political instruction is organized with a view to the students' interests and level of training. They have taken up on a broader scale the independent study of works by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, our party's documents, and works by its leaders.

The Central Committee June Plenum demanded a resolute improvement in the work of the entire system of political education and an end to the formalism and banality still existing in Marxist-Leninist education. Party organizations must implement this demand more persistently, introduce active forms of instruction more resolutely, and strive to ensure that the Communists and all working people acquire profound mastery of the CPSU's revolutionary theory and policy. In this work they must proceed from the fact that Marxist-Leninist education, by cultivating the communist awareness of people, is called upon to exert an active influence on the improvement of production and economic activity and of all our work.

There must be an increase in the role of economic education in developing the new economic thinking among working people, in other words the need to examine each economic questions from the viewpoint of the interests of the whole people and the state and the ability to link production tasks with political tasks.

Mass political work has improved to a certain extent during the period under review. A number of rayons have set up centers for sociopolitical information, a greater role is being played by the integrated political days, and broader publicity is being given to information conferences and meetings with workers from various sectors of the national economy. Agitation collectives and lecture groups, the press and wall newspapers, television and radio, and local radio are engaged in more active work to step up ideological influence on the masses.

Party organizations must engage in more purposeful and better coordinated mass political work both in the sphere of labor activity and in the Muscovites' residential areas and must orient all ideological cadres so that the educational measures implemented by them help raise people's political standards, enrich their spiritual life, positively affect their mood, and stimulate their activity in labor and public life. Party committees must guide with businesslike efficiency and without petty interference the work of the mass news and propaganda media, which must cover in detail the implementation of the Central Committee December Plenum decisions.

The Moscow city party organization has at its disposal a large detachment of trained ideological cadres. It consists of over 580,000 propagandists, lecturers, speakers, and agitation and political information workers. A certain system for the training of ideological cadres, the improvement of their qualifications, and instruction and dissemination of information has taken shape in Moscow.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasizes, we must proceed from the fact that "the nurturing of the awareness of Communists and of all citizens of our socialist society is not a matter for just the professional, the ideologists, propagandists, and mass news media workers. It is a matter for the entire party."

Implementing this task, party organizations have started to exert a more active influence on the shaping of people's world outlook.

But there are still quite a few instances when ideological and educational work with the people is left to a narrow circle of party aktivists and does not run through the entire activity of party organizations. Some economic leaders try to get out of participating in the education of working people, rarely mix with them, and pay no attention to just criticism.

Such workers must be brought more strictly to task. The gorkom and raykoms and primary party organizations must constantly nurture among all our party, soviet, and economic cadres the skill to foresee the ideological, political, and educational consequences of their actions and decisions concerning production, economic, social, or organizational matters and must teach them this art.

The improvement of the society of developed socialism, V.V. Grishin emphasized, demands that all generations of Soviet people be nurtured in the spirit of profound Marxist-Leninist convictions, communist morality, Soviet patriotism, and internationalism. This especially applies to young people.

The city's party organizations are doing much to ensure that the young Muscovites who are beginning their independent life are comprehensively educated, professional trained, politcally active, and ideologically and morally mature people. Loyal to communist ideals and revolutionary traditions, the capital's young people are actively and creatively working on the front lines of the 5-year plan.

We cannot fail to observe the negative phenomena among young people -- insufficient political maturity, belated civic development, parasitical tendencies, and unwillingness by some young people to work where needed by society.

Greater attention must be given to the education of youth. The leaders of party and public organizations and economic organs must deal with this personally; they must involve young people more actively in sociopolitical life and must be more daring in entrusting them with responsible work so that the young people may mature ideologically and morally more quickly in both labor and study. We are talking about a considerable improvement in the activity of party organizations in all educational establishments.

The improvement of people's education is one of the pivotal issues of the party's social policy. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum deemed it necessary to introduce a reform of schooling and vocational training. The party Central Committee has elaborated draft "Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools," which has been examined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and published by the press for broad discussion.

This is an important political document of statewide significance. The measures linked with the reform of the general educational and vocational schools and the raising of their work to a qualitatively new level must be looked upon as a component of the activity of the city's party, soviet, and public organizations to improve developed socialist society.

It must be borne in mind that questions relating to the reform affect the interests of every family and of all working people and are of fundamental significance for further boosting the country's economic and spiritual potential and shaping the new man.

The gorkom and raykoms and party committees and bureaus must ensure thorough consideration of all suggestions and remarks received or to be received from citizens and labor collectives in connection with the draft.

During the process of discussing the draft on the reform, and after it has been adopted, we must strive to ensure that each school and each vocational and technical college provides its students with sound knowledge, develops their ideological, moral, and class tempering, and resolutely improves the training of students for labor activity. Labor collectives from base enterprises and sponsor organizations must participate more actively in the training and educational process. We must be more exacting toward parents and families in terms of the upbringing of children. We must nurture, train, and educate the younger generation with maximum consideration of the social conditions under which they will live and work.

Going on to dwell on the work of secondary specialized and higher education establishments, the speaker noted that the broad automation of technological processes on the basis of complexes involving computers has resulted in an increase in the significance of the training of specialists combining detailed knowledge of the latest technology with the skillful practical use of management methods and computers. VUZes, scientific research institutes, and design planning organizations must organize broader work on instructing students, scientific workers, designers, and planners in the use of computers, mathematics, and programming. The agenda also includes the question of the mastery of this equipment by students in secondary schools, vocational and technical colleges, and secondary specialized educational establishments.

Raykoms, party organizations in higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, and lecturers there must strive to improve the vocational training and communist education of students and pupils and the training of specialists to meet the needs of the national economy. At the same time, we must enhance the role of VUZ science in solving economic development tasks.

Great and responsible tasks in the communist education sphere are assigned to the artistic intelligentsia. The ideas of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum have exerted a beneficial and mobilizing influence and have boosted the creative activity of workers in literature and the arts and their striving to worthily accomplish their responsible social mission.

The cultivation of lofty spiritual interests and aspirations and good taste among people, and especially among young people, depends to a considerable extent on the cultural workers. This is particularly important since consumerist trends and petty bourgeois feelings are penetrating the life of society. It must be one of the most important tasks of creative organizations to publicize real art and the true values of our own and the world's culture.

Bearing in mind the great prestige of the artistic intelligentsia in our country, we must comprehensively build up the ideological and creative potential of art and step up the participation of cultural workers in the capital's life. The whole set of problems of socialist building, the development of the socialist way of life, and the affirmation of communist morals must be foremost in the process of artistic questioning.

It is a task of honor for Moscow's workers in literature and the arts to demonstrate honest and conscientious labor as the supreme measure of man's dignity and social prestige under socialism and to create sound works about the working class, the scientific and technical intelligentsia, and young Soviet people.

The daily efforts of workers in literature and the arts, all ideological workers, and each party organization must be aimed at creating in the city an atmosphere of responsibility, organization, and goodwill and a sound moral and psychological climate that would help develop the working people's labor and sociopolitical activity.

The implementation of the entire range of various tasks in ideological work and communist education is based on the immutable scientific foundation of Marxism-Leninism. Moscow's social scientists are making a considerable contribution to the elaboration of the theoretical problems of developed socialist society and play an active part in the communist education of Muscovites.

But the party expects more. Party organizations in the city's scientific institutions must strive more actively to step up the role of the social sciences in elaborating the problems of the socialist way of life and ways to improve developed socialism, the shaping of the new man, and the elaboration of substantiated social forecasts and practical recommendations for economic, organizational, and ideological activity.

The scientific-method backup for propaganda and agitation, the generalization of experience of propaganda work, and the drafting of recommendations for the use of the achievements of pedagogical science and sociology in ideological work require new, more modern decisions and approaches. The Political Enlightenment Center and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Obkom Institute of Party History, the Moscow Higher Party School, the city university of Marxism-Leninism, and VUZ social sciences departments must direct their efforts toward this.

V.V. Grishin then dwelled on the enormous amount of work our party and the Soviet state are doing in the international arena.

He stressed that never before in the entire postwar period have the class enemy's efforts to slander and undermine our social and state system and the CPSU's policy, to poison Soviet people's consciousness, and to block the growing influence of real socialism been so intensive and massive. Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, has declared a "crusade" against us and is waging fierce psychological warfare.

Under these conditions the class tempering of the Communists and all working people, political vigilance, and the ability and readiness to actively defend the interests of the party and people acquire special importance. Counterpropaganda work is a component of the stepping up of the struggle against bourgeois ideology. The experience in conducting this propaganda in the capital was positively assessed at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

We must seek to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of propaganda work, V.V. Grishin said, and perform it with consideration for the capital's conditions and the features of the impact of the ideological adversary's actions on the Moscow population, organize study of the ideological situation and public opinion in the labor collectives, and wage a resolute struggle against hostile rumors.

It is important to bring the truth about socialist society and its advantages and the peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state comprehensively and persuasively to the broad masses -- that is the honorable duty of Moscow's Communists.

Muscovites' international education requires the party organizatons' constant attention. Representatives of over 100 nationalities are living and working harmoniously and students from 122 countries are studying in the capital. We must continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the working people of the USSR's union and autonomous republics and representatives of foreign countries and to develop fraternal ties with the party organizations and working people of the capitals of the socialist community countries.

Our attention must always be focused on educating Muscovites in a spirit of Soviet patriotism. The molding of a readiness in all working people tirelessly to strengthen our motherland's defense potential and to defend the socialist fatherland against any encroachments by the imperialist aggressor require the party organizatons' constant efforts. We must persistently mold in Muscovites a profound respect for martial army labor and the glorious Soviet Armed Forces vigilantly standing guard over peace and the security of our motherland and the gains of socialism. We must constantly strengthen the patronage ties between the Moscow labor collectives and the Moscow Air Defense District and make more active use of the potential of the sponsored units and subunits in the working people's military-patriotic education and the training of young people for army service.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum advanced a detailed concept of ideological and political education activity and enriched the party's theoretical arsenal with profound new ideas connected with the realities of modern life and illuminating the path of the all-around, planned improvement of developed socialism. The plenum's decisions are geared to long-term, systematic work. Moscow's Communists consider it a matter of honor, their supreme party duty, to implement the tasks set in the plenum documents and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum.

Under the conditions of tension in the international situation and the intensification of the imperialist intelligence services' subversive activity, the organs of the USSR KGB Administration for Moscow City and Oblast are successfully performing their tasks of safeguarding state security in the capital.

The abolition of antisocial manifestations and the introduction of proper public order and legality in the city are a subject of indefatigable concern for party organizations.

Despite the work launched in recent years to strengthen law and order and step up the struggle for the safekeeping of socialist property, this task is still being resolved only slowly. Losses and waste from thriftlessness, theft, and extravagance remain substantial, especially in trade, in organizations for the storage of fruit and vegetable produce, in transport, and in construction. Many economic leaders are failing to take effective steps to introduce strict order in stocktaking and storing material assets. The task is to toughen party control everywhere over the unconditional fulfillment of the party's requirements to eradicate theft, bribery, and other abuses, to make this work purposeful and continuous, and to link it more closely with measures to strengthen party, state, and labor discipline.

We must step up the struggle against drunkenness. So far we have failed to achieve a tangible breakthrough here. Every day a significant number of people in a state of intoxication are apprehended for violating public order and sent to the sobering up rooms. Public opinion is being mobilized only feebly to combat alcoholism, and the rayon and city commissions for combatting drunkenness and alcoholism are failing to display the necessary vigor.

Militia, court, and procuracy organs and the people's voluntary militia are doing a great deal of work in the struggle to strengthen legality and law and order.

The period under review convincingly attests that the Moscow City CPSU Organization is worthily fulfilling the role of the genuine vanguard of the capital's working people and has come to its latest city party conference ideologically and organizationally strong and enriched with new experience in the masses' political leadership, V.V. Grishin continued. It is struggling tirelessly for the triumph of communist ideals.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, the party gorkom has been seeking the further consolidation of the city party organization's ranks. In the period under review 76,000 people were admitted to the party. The capital's party organization now unites over 1.1 million communists.

A line has been constantly steered toward ensuring a regulating influence on the growth of the party ranks and ensuring that the leading place in the new reinforcements' social composition belongs to the working class. Great attention has been paid to recruiting to the CPSU specialists in the national economy, representatives of the intelligentsia, young people, and women. The majority of those admitted to the party are Komsomol members.

Party organizations must continue to perform their work in selecting people for the party on the basis of a differentiated approach toward different categories of working people and better study of the professional, moral, and political qualities of those joining the CPSU. We must continue to increase the importance of the candidacy stage, make more extensive use of individual forms of work with young Communists, and enlist them more actively to take part in collectives' social life.

In consolidating the party organizations' ranks we must constantly analyze the placement of Communists in crucial sectors of production and the services spheres, seek to step up party influence in institutions and organizations where there are no Communists and in teams at enterprises and in construction, and enhance the vanguard role of the Communists and their labor and political activeness.

In the period under review the gorkom's attention was focused on questions of improving the standard of party leadership of the development of the economy and culture and people's education. In this time 14 Gorkom plenums and 9 meetings of the city party organization's aktiv were held to discuss the tasks of fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums. There were 131 gorkom bureau sessions. They examined questions of the city's economic and social development, the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, the support and dissemination of the progressive initiatives of collectives and working people, and the improvement of party organizational and ideological work.

Here attention was drawn to the improvement of the style and methods of work of the gorkom, raykoms, and party organizations. They were set the task of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of party leadership, focusing the efforts of the party apparatus and the Communists on the main, key issues, analyzing in depth the party organizations' activity, and helping them to resolve economic questions through organizational and political work.

In 3 years Moscow Gorkom bureau sessions discussed reports from all raykoms.

The activity of many of them was marked by efficiency, a creative, specific approach toward matters, and high exactingness toward cadres.

At the same time there are raykoms that are only slowly restructuring the forms and methods of their work to bring them into line with the party's requirements and which have failed to overcome their inclination toward paper-shuffling methods of leadership. The efforts of the elected aktiv and party apparatus are sometimes dissipated on the compilation of various plans and decisions whose fulfillment is not properly ensured. Instances of the substitution and duplication of soviet and economic organs are allowed. Nor is the gorkom without these shortcomings.

When the reports were examined at the gorkom bureau, serious criticism was leveled against Babushkinskiy, Zheleznodorozhnyy, Lyublinskiy, Tushinskiy, and several other raykoms that neglect the main issues connected with economic development and people's education. They have slackened their leadership of primary party organizations, and are failing to display proper exactingness toward economic leaders.

The gorkoms and raykoms still have a lot to do to improve organizational and political work in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

A large part in implementing all our plans belongs to the primary party organizations -- the leading force and political nucleus of the labor collectives. There are now over 10,000 primary party organizations in the city. Since the 24th city party conference a number of measures have been implemented aimed at enhancing their militancy and prestige. The structure of the lower party echelons has been improved, the number of shop party organizations has increased by nearly 1,500 and 2,000 party groups have been newly created.

The task is to ensure that the primary party organizations make fuller and better use of the right to control the administration's activity in questions of implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, fulfilling economic plans, and improving people's working and daily living conditions, and that they assess the administration's actions in a principled manner. Raykoms must improve primary party organizations' activity, investigate their work more thoroughly and deeply, and do everything to ensure that they become the real organizers and leaders of labor collectives.

The improvement of the activity of party organizations and raykoms has been helped by the report and election meetings and rayon party conferences that have been held in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution on party organs' reports and elections. They have been distinguished by a high degree of activeness on the part of Communists and a substantial renewal of party organs' composition.

Now that the report and election campaign has ended it is essential to implement measures to act on the decisions taken at meetings and conferences and the constructive proposals voiced at them. We must help party organization secretaries elected for the first time to set up their organizational and political work.

In the period under review the gorkom stepped up its attention toward the verification of the execution of CPSU Central Committee resolutions and its own decisions. It has begun to hear reports more frequently from party, soviet, and economic organizations on work in fulfilling decisions. The Moscow Gorkom Party Commission has done a considerable amount of work to combat violations of party and state discipline.

The gorkom has attached great importance to improving the activity of the city's people's control organs. The people's control committees, groups, and posts must continue to keep strict track of the observance of state, planning, and labor discipline and to reveal production reserves and halt thriftlessness and abuses.

Our task, V.I. Grishin said, is to step up the organizational role of the control and verification of execution. The point is that there is no shortage of various checks, but frequently what is lacking is quality in the control and verification of execution and the lively organization of work to execute decisions. A resolute struggle must be waged against such shortcomings and the fulfillment of every resolution must be sought.

In the period under review the selection, placement, and education of cadres and the correct combination of a solicitous attitude and trust toward people with principled exactingness toward them for the strict observance of party and state discipline have been a topic of special concern for the gorkom. Numerous cadres with experience of work with people have been promoted to leading party, soviet, economic, and other work. They are highly qualified, competent, enterprising workers, good organizers from the ranks of national economic specialists. Considerable work has been done on cadre training.

The heightened tasks require the further improvement of work with cadres. We must be strictly guided by the party principles for selecting workers, study their political and professional qualities, approach the assessment of people's activity more exactingly, and resolutely rid ourselves of workers who violate party and state discipline. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the Central Committee December Plenum, our successes will depend to a decisive degree on cadres' attitude toward the matter in hand. Setting the tone and setting a worthy personal example in work, being unswervingly guided by lofty Leninist principles -- that is the main thing for a leader of any rank today.

V.V. Grishin then dwelled on questions of enhancing the role of the working people's mass organizations in economic and cultural building.

The gorkom has sought to enhance the soviets' role in the economic and social development of Moscow city and the rayons and in the better utilization of the right to coordinate and control the activity of enterprises and organizations under various bodies' jurisdiction. The soviets have done a considerable amount of work on the fulfillment of the city's national economic development plans, the amelioration of urban services, and the improvement of services to the population. The gorkom and raykoms must diversify the forms and methods of party leadership of the soviets and other state organs, seek to enhance deputies' activeness, and galvanize the work of the soviet organs' party organizations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections scheduled for 4 March are bound to be an event of great political importance in the life of the city party organization and a veritable examination of the soviets' activity. We must ensure that the elections are prepared and held to a high organizational standard and that the election campaign is filled with the appropriate political and professional content. The candidate deputies' meetings with voters must be businesslike. The election campaign must be conducted under the sign of the further development of the socialist power of the people and the consolidation of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and must promote the election as deputies of truly authoritative people enjoying the working people's respect.

A large part in resolving the tasks of economic and cultural building and in educating people belongs to the trade union organizations uniting all Moscow's working people. More attention must be paid to improving party leadership of the trade union organizations and their efforts must be focused on the main issues of modern socialist production.

The capital's large army of Komsomol members is the city party organization's reliable assistant. Party organizations are faced with the task of enhancing the Komsomol's role in educating young people, supporting its patriotic initiatives, and keeping track to ensure that economic leaders examine attentively the questions raised by young people. The responsibility of Communists elected to leading Komsomol organs must be constantly enhanced, and they must be rendered every support.

In accordance with the tasks set at the meeting between party leaders and veterans in the CPSU Central Committee, it is essential to improve work with party and labor veterans, to make fuller use of their great experience, and to a galvanize the activity of the soviets and gorkom and raykom commissions in the labor collectives.

We must constantly proceed from the premise that the success of party leadership lies in relying on the masses. Party organs and primary party organizations must strengthen their link with the masses by every means, know people's moods, react promptly to shortcomings, take steps to eliminate them, ensure the timely and correct examination of letters, complaints, and satements from working people and analyze them in a greater depth.

The 20th city conference, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion, is summing up the results of the capital party organization's work over the past 3 years. Looking back over the path we have traveled, we can say with satisfaction that they have been good years in which we have managed to do a lot. A large amount of work has been done and considerable positive results have been achieved.

The decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums have become a powerful incentive to boosting the masses' political and labor activeness and have generated great successes in all spheres of Soviet society's life.

The Moscow City CPSU organization enjoys the full trust of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, which render it constant aid and support. We are profoundly grateful to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov for their trust and support. The CPSU Central Committee's leadership is a guarantee of new successes in resolving the tasks facing us.

We have a large amount of work ahead of us. The capital's party organizaton sees its main task in working indefatigably on the implementation of the party's policy and political course. It will continue to be a militant and progressive detachment of the CPSU loyal to the great banner of Lenin.

Moscow Communists, monolithically rallied around the CPSU Central Committee, V.V. Grishin said, will launch still more widely the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to further strengthen the might of our great motherland, and to implement the historic tasks of communist building.

VOROTNIKOV'S ADDRESS TO VORONEZH OBLAST VOTERS

PM231247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[TASS report: "For the Sake of the Motherland's Prosperity; Voters' Meeting with V. I. Vorotnikov"]

[Text] The ardent words of the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to All Voters and Citizens of the USSR have met with a warm response in the heart of every Soviet person. Feelings of heartfelt gratitude and love for their dear Communist Party were expressed at the 22 February meeting of voters of the Rossosh Electoral Okrug, Voronezh Oblast, with Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, their candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union.

The meeting was opened by I. T. Kakotkin, first secretary of the Rossosh party Gorkom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

The candidate deputy's agent -- Yu. I. Zaboyev, shop chief at the Rossosh Chemical Plant named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- described V. I. Vorotnikov's career and urged the voters to vote unanimously for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by Zm. D. Fedorova, first secretary of the Kamenskiy party Raykom; N. M. Koziyev, fitter at the Podgorenskiy Cement Plant; V. Ya. Stulneva, first secretary of the Pavlovskiy Komsomol Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor V. B. Bushmanov, team leader at the Ilich Kilkhoz, Ostrogozhskiy Rayon; E. A. Yenia, teacher at the Mitrofanovskaya Secondary School, Kantemirskiy Rayon; and P. K. Kotov, chairman of the Druzhba Kolkhoz, Pavlovskiy Rayon. They spoke of the enormous labor and political enthusiasm generated by the preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The speakers noted with satisfaction that the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February Plenum has gained demonstrated the party's unswerving will to firmly and consistently implement the strategic line projected by the 26th congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and to continue to march along the Leninist course of peace and creation. They emphasized that, in voting for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people, the voters will be voting for the further flowering of the country's spiritual life and for the creation of increasingly favorable conditions for the Soviet person's all-around development.

The floor was given to V. I. Vorotnikov. Warmly welcomed by those taking part in the meeting, he cordially thanked all the working people's collectives of Rossosh Electoral Okrug who nominated him as their candidate to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

I interpret your decision, the candidate deputy said, primarily as an expression of trust in the Leninist Communist Party and its Central Committee and as approval of the party's policy whose supreme purpose is concern for the people's welfare, the flowering of our socialist fatherland, and the conservation and consolidation of peace on earth.

Soviet people recently lived through mournful days in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement. As always in periods of trials, our people turn their eyes toward their militant vanguard -- the Communist Party.

Expressing the will of the Communists and all citizens of the socialist state, the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum expressed determination to firmly continue the course of the 26th congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The plenum's unanimous election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary generated universal approval. With rich practical and life experience, he is known in our party and country as a talented organizer and politician, an ardent propagandist of our party's ideas, an unswerving fighter for the implementation of its policy, and a tactful, responsive person. In the world communist and workers movement and progressive public circles, he is known as a consistent internationalist and an active participant in the elaboration of many of the Soviet Union's international initiatives aimed at strengthening the positions of peace and socialism.

Knowing of my trip to Voronezh Oblast, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, asked me to convey to you and all Voronezh people warm, cordial greetings and wishes for new labor successes, good health, and great personal happiness.

The 5 years which have elapsed since the previous elections, the candidate deputy continued, have been years of persistent work to implement the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, years of the further boosting of the country's national economy, the enhancement of social production efficiency, and the improvement of people's culture and well-being. National income has risen by 19 percent in this time, while the volume of industrial production has risen by 18 percent and fixed production capital by 39 percent. More agricultural output has been obtained than in the previous 5-year period.

With the whole country and all the fraternal republics, the RSFSR has taken a new step forward over these 5 years. National income has risen by 18 percent, and the volume of industrial production by 16 percent. Over 500 industrial enterprises have been commissioned. The development of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East and the transformation of the non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR are being actively continued and the construction of the Baykal-Amur mainline railroad is being completed. The rapid laying of the world's longest gas pipeline running through Urengoy, Pomary, and Uzhgorod was confirmation of the Soviet economy's tremendous potential.

The past 5 years have been a period of the further progressive development of the republic's agriculture. Its material and technical base has considerably strengthened and production and procurements of the main agricultural products have increased. Last year the sector's gross output was in excess of R62 billion, which is 5 percent more than the previous record indicator. Many achievements have been surpassed in both arable farming and stockraising.

Fundamental importance for the development of the Soviet economy is attached to substantially increasing social production efficiency. Over the 5 years, labor productivity has increased 15 percent, and about 86 percent of the increase in the national income has been obtained by this means. Electricity, raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and other objects of labor worth a total of R12 billion have been saved. The quality of the output produced has steadily improved.

All efforts aimed at developing the economy ultimately pursue one goal -- meeting Soviet people's constantly growing requirements and improving their welfare. It is this goal which determines the line toward the accelerated development of the sectors which produce consumer goods and the expansion of trade, the construction of enterprises and institutions in the nonproduction sphere, and the improvement of consumer services.

On the basis of labor productivity growth, a broad program of social measures has been implemented in the republic, as throughout the country. The population's real per capita incomes have increased by 13 percent. Wages for workers and employees have risen by 14.2 percent, now are averaging R192 a month. Kolkhoz members' money incomes per family have risen 21 percent over the 5 years.

The volume of benefits which Soviet people receive from public consumption funds is increasing with every passing year. In the past 4 years, they have increased by R104 per capita in our republic. Housing construction has been rapidly carried out, and homes with a total area of 60 million square meters have been commissioned every year. Over this period, general educational schools with 2.2 million pupil places, preschool institutions with 1.6 million places, many hospitals, out-patient polyclinic institutions, and other establishments have been constructed in the republic. The system of social security has been improved, and steps have been taken aimed at improving the position of families with many children and of pensioners.

The Voronezh Oblast working people have achieved good results over the past 5 years. New heights have been scaled in the production of aviation and electronic equipment, industrial robots, metal cutting tools, excavators, forge and pressing machinery, mineral fertilizers, construction materials, and many other things. The volume of industrial production in the oblast has increased by 23 percent, and 80 percent of the increase in output was obtained by raising labor productivity.

Definite positive results have been achieved in agriculture. Last year gross output on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes rose by 11 percent, quite a good grain harvest was raised, and plans for the sale of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and all livestock products to the state were fulfilled and overfulfilled.

On behalf of the RSFSR Government, V. I. Vorotnikov expressed heartfelt thanks to the workers and employees, peasants and intelligentsia of Voronezh Oblast for their selfless, valiant labor and wished them successes in boosting the economy and culture.

While paying tribute to what has been achieved, we cannot feel totally satisfied, however the speaker continued. Production efficiency must be considerably enhanced, and the economic mechanism, planning, and methods of managing the economy must be improved. The quality of some articles remains poor, it is far from everywhere that a thrifty attitude id displayed toward the people's property, and a substantial proportion of enterprises are failing to fulfill their contract commitments. Capital construction is not yet at the proper level. There are many stoppages in the operation of transportation.

There is only one way to eliminate these shortcomings and further boost the economy, culture, and people's prosperity, and this way has been accurately pointed out by the party. It is the persistent enhancement of the efficiency of social production, its comprehensive intensification, and the continuous improvement of all aspects of life under developed socialism. Only thus can we ensure a reliable foundation for the onward development of our entire society.

Our main guideline has been and still remains the Leninist principle that socialism "requires a conscious and mass movement forward toward maximum labor productivity." The maximum growth of the labor productivity and the improvement of work quality comprise the central task at the present stage, the core of the party's entire economic strategy. For example, each percentage point growth in labor productivity in Voronezh Oblast will ensure a R54 million increase in industrial output and each 0.5-percent reduction in the prime cost of output will mean an additional R20 million increase. Work is required for this. Work by everyone. After all, increasing labor productivity and saving on labor expenditure are not only a matter for planning and management organs, they can be achieved only on the basis of purposeful work by each labor collective.

While examining the immediate and long-term tasks of national economic development, the party emphasizes the need to focus attention primarily on the most urgent questions on whose solution our success depends. Speaking about them, the speaker pointed out the great significance attached to the fuller utilization of the country's vast production, scientific, and technical potential. This is a major reserve for boosting the national economy which can be brought into action without any additional investment.

Important measures have recently been taken in the country to strengthen order and discipline, eliminate losses of work time in production, make rational use of labor resources, improve labor conditions for workers and employees, and exert a greater influence on the violators of labor discipline. These measures have met with truly nationwide approval; they have not only exerted a positive influence on economic indicators, but have also helped strengthen the moral health of society. It is important not to slacken attention to these questions and to ensure that no one looks at the struggle for discipline as a short-lived campaign. The question of organization and order, the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum emphasized, is a pivotal question of principle for us. There can be no dispute about this.

The Food Program's implementation occupies a priority position in the party's economic strategy. The total solution of the problem of supplying the people with food products is an important goal of social production. Measures are being taken to consolidate the material and technical base of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex, and much work is being done in the sphere of raising yields in arable farming and productivity in livestock breeding. During the first 3 years of the current 5-Year Plan alone, capital investments totaling in excess of R55 billion have been channeled into the republic's agriculture. Everything must be done to ensure the steady growth of technical standards in the agroindustrial complex, make better use of the vast investments in agricultural machine building, increase production of mineral fertilizers, and provide more warehouses, refrigeration facilities, and feed production and preparation projects. It is important to persistently improve the work of the new organs of agroindustrial complex management -- the rayon and oblast associations.

The speaker stressed that the boosting of agriculture depends to a large extent on the way in which the questions of the social and cultural development of rural regions will be resolved, on the speed and quality of housing and road construction, on the standard of work of cultural institutions, and much else.

The party persistently emphasizes the fundamental significance of the solution of social questions and strictly holds to task those who consider this to be a secondary task of economic activity. It will continue to strive to satisfy the people's material and spiritual requirements increasingly fully, expand the sphere of municipal and consumer services, improve the quality of culture and art institutions' work, and provide better conditions for people's worthwhile and meaningful leisure.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has deemed it necessary to elaborate, as part of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR through the year 2000, a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services for the population. Intense work on the drafting of this program is now underway in each autonomous republic, kray, and oblast and in RSFSR ministries and departments. Its implementation is not only a matter for group "B" sectors, but also for the heavy industry which produces the basic share of goods for cultural, everyday life, and domestic purposes. Each industrial enterprise, regardless of its departmental jurisdiction, must be involved in the production of goods for the people.

The comprehensive program assigns an important position to consumer services for the population. Having lagged behind for many years, consumer services have developed rapidly recently. However, the volume and mainly the quality of services still fail to meet the population's requirements. In this connection, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a resolution supporting an RSFSR government proposal. An economic experiment has begun in eight oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics aimed at making consumer service associations and enterprises more interested in satisfying the population more fully in terms of services. The experiment's framework provides for wider autonomy for enterprises and for their increased material interest in and responsibility for the results of their work, which will be determined according to the quality and speed of order execution and the standard of service. The plan is to spread the experience which will be accumulated to all oblasts, krays, and republics in the future.

One of the urgent tasks before us today is to further raise the standard of management work. The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the elaboration of a program for the comprehensive improvement of the entire management mechanism to bring it fully into line with the economy of developed socialism and the nature of the tasks being resolved today. This includes overcoming the weaknesses in our planning mechanism and selecting the most effective avenues of national economic development and the main factors making it possible to rapidly advance the country's economy along the intensive path. This also includes broader rights for enterprises and also stepping up and making more specific their responsibility for the results of their work, a goal pursued by the economic experiment being conducted in a number of ministries. Our economic organs are called upon to display greater autonomy and to boldly seek new organizational and economic solutions without waiting for them to be served up ready made.

Experience has shown that the application of the team method of labor organization and incentive is highly significant for improving management and enhancing the efficiency of enterprises' work. A correctly organized team contract leads to rapid growth of the workers' skills, a sharp reduction of intra-shift work time losses, and an improvement in the relationship between the growth of labor productivity and wages. This is why it is intolerable that the organization of teams in a number of national economic sectors is of a formal or campaign character. It is necessary to create everywhere conditions for successful work by teams and for improving the organization of labor.

The constant improvement of management style and the ensuring of maximum businesslike efficiency and specificity comprise an integral part of management work. It is important to resolutely eliminate excessive paperwork and to rely instead on active organizational work among the masses and on monitoring the execution of decisions. Deeds instead of words -- this is the essence of the modern work style. It must be consistently implemented in life.

Today economic, scientific, technical, and production tasks cannot be resolved without resolving educational tasks. The intensification of production, a high standard of labor, and the improvement of economic management are unthinkable without a corresponding change in the content of ideological work and the strengthening of its links with life. The end results are better wherever questions of economic and production activity are examined through the prism of people's education and education is linked with the specific tasks of economic management.

The CPSU Central Committee draft on the reform of general educational and vocational schooling is currently being discussed all over the country. The purpose of this reform is to create a school of labor in reality and not just on paper, a school where the students will better acquire both knowledge and labor skills, more accurately develop and consolidate their vocational inclinations and abilities, and -- the main thing -- develop harmoniously and mature more quickly both ideologically and morally.

The reform of general educational and vocational and technical schooling will also have a direct effect on higher education. Young people with a high standard of knowledge and better vocational training will be entering VUZes. This will require VUZ workers to correspondingly restructure the tuition process, make the improvement of its quality possible and necessary, and thus make it possible to raise the standard of specialist training. Preparations for this must be made right now.

The candidate cited specific examples to show the important changes which have occurred in the country's spiritual life and dwelled on questions concerning the improvement of socialist democracy, the enhancement of the role played by the soviets of people's deputies in the management of state, economic, social, and cultural construction, and the development of mass creative activity.

V.I. Vorotnikov described the complex international situation and spoke of the struggle waged by our party and the Soviet state to prevent war.

In conclusion the candidate expressed his confidence that Voronezh Oblast working people will make a worthy contribution to the solution of the ambitious tasks set by the Communist Party and will be in the front ranks of the struggle to fulfill our constructive plans and consolidate the might of the ardently beloved motherland.

During his visit to the oblast, V.I. Vorotnikov visited the Voronezh Heavy Mechanical Press Plant, the Rossosh Chemical Plant, Ostrogozhskiy Rayon's Tikhiy Don Kolkhoz, the Podgorenskiy Cement Plant, and the oblast's clinical hospital. Meetings and talks took place with the party and soviet aktivs in Rossosh City and Podgorenskiy Rayon.

During the talks, there was a discussion on a wide range of questions pertaining to organizational and political work to ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1984 and for the 5-Year Plan as a whole, to raise the efficiency of social production and the quality of output, to thoroughly prepare for the spring field work, and to increase the contribution by rayon agroindustrial associations to the Food Program's implementation. There was a detailed examination of the questions of more fully utilizing existing reserves and possibilities to satisfy the population's requirements and further improve the working people's labor, life, and leisure conditions and medical services.

Finally, a conversation took place at the CPSU obkom with members of the obkom bureau and the oblispolkom.

CHEBRIKOV SPEECH TO SUKHUMI VOTERS REPORTED

PM2321135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Single Formation -- Toward New Achievements: Voters' Meeting With V.M. Chebrikov"]

[Text] In Sukhumi on 20 February the voters of the Sukhumskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug met with the candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities deputy for the okrug, Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB.

On the presidium were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, leaders of the Abkhaz ASSR, production frontrunners, and representatives of the public.

The meeting opened with an introductory address by B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent, B.Sh. Ashuba, assistant rector for scientific work at the Georgian Institute of Subtropical Farming, spoke of V.M. Chebrikov's career and called on the voters, on polling day, to vote unanimously for the candidates of the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by R.V. Shengeliya, fitters' team leader at the Sukhumpribor Plant; Ye.L. Dovladbegova, student at the Abkhaz State University; A.N. Marantidi, scientific employee of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy; V.D. Simonov, typesetter at the Sukhumi printing plant of the Abkhaz Printing Production Association; R.G. Salukvadze, director of the Sukhumi Physicotechnical Institute; the poet N.T. Kvitsinia; and party veteran M.F. Oskolkov.

They said with enthusiasm that the okrug's working people, like all Soviet people, fully approve and support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The CPSU Central Committee's appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR, the speakers stressed, aroused tremendous labor and political enthusiasm, a new upsurge of strength, and the desire to greet the elections with weighty successes in the development of the economy and culture and in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

V.M. Chebrikov then spoke, greeted warmly by those present. After thanking them for the lofty trust placed in him, he said that he regards his nomination as candidate deputy to the country's highest organ of state power first and foremost as evidence of unbounded trust in the CPSU.

During the election campaign, the speaker said, the working people are unanimously and warmly approving our party's policy and convincingly demonstrating the monolithic unity of the party and people and their cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. This was manifested particularly vividly during the days when the entire country was bidding farewell, with great grief, to our socialist motherland's remarkable son Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who devoted his entire life to the service of communist ideals. The extraordinary plenum of our party's Central Committee unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to be general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum's decision met with complete approval and support from the Soviet people, who have boundless trust in their own dear party. Communists and all Soviet people know Comrade K.U. Chernenko well as a talented organizer of the masses and unswerving fighter for the implementation of our party's policy who has done much to develop and consolidate the Leninist style of party and state leadership. In his speech at the plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that our party firmly follows and will continue to follow its chosen path -- the path of communist creation and peace -- and will ensure continuity in policy.

I have great satisfaction in fulfilling the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and conveying to you and to all the working people of sunny Abkhazia his warm and cordial greetings and wishes for new labor successes and for all that is finest and best in your life. This announcement was greeted with tumultuous applause.

The elections to the country's highest organ of state power, V.M. Chebrikov went on, are a major, important event in our people's life. In sending their elected representatives to the Supreme Soviet, giving them instructions, and voicing their wishes, the working people of our multinational motherland are really exercising the right guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution to participate in the management of the state.

In resolving today's tasks, the speaker stressed, we must show constant concern for the future. The new 5-year plan, as was noted at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, must first and foremost be the start of profound, qualitative changes in production, the 5-year plan of a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of all sectors of our national economy.

V.M. Cherbirkov went on to dwell on questions of improving economic activity, enhancing the level of organization, and strengthening plan, state, and labor discipline, noting that the fulfillment of the Food and Energy Programs, the development of science and culture, and other impressive tasks can be resolved successfully if the widest masses of Soviet people -- urban and rural working people -- set about fulfilling them.

The masses' participation in resolving state and public affairs, be said, takes place in various forms through such components of our political system as the soviets, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and other public organizations, as well as labor collectives. In present-day conditions, particular significance is attached to the consistent and full implementation of the Law on Labor Collectives, which has considerably extended their rights in participating in production management and increased the initiative and responsibility of all workers.

The Soviet democratic system is a powerful tool in socialist building. Our democracy cannot be improved without eliminating everything that fetters the initiative, creative thinking, and vital activity of working people. The activity of administrative organs can be brought closer to meeting the people's needs and interests by publicizing their work, by systematically informing the population, by regular accountability of leadership workers to the working people, and by a consistent, persistent struggle against manifestations of formalism and violations of socialist legality.

Respect for the norms of socialist communal living must be an organic requirement for every member of society. The normal course of our social development, it was stated at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is inconceivable without the strictest observance of the laws which protect society's interests and citizens' rights.

While guaranteeing citizens broad freedoms and protecting their legitimate rights and interests, the socialist society at the same time gives clear priority to public interests, whose service is the highest manifestations of civic-mindedness. Individualism, anarchical self-will, disregard for civic duty, deviation from the norms of communist morality, and any actions detrimental to public interests are incompatible with the socialist way of life. It is necessary to continue the struggle against negative phenomena which hinder our progress, such as bribe-taking, embezzlement, and abuses of official positions.

The improvement of developed socialism and the futher strengthening of the Soviet state of the whole people presuppose the implementation of a scientifically substantiated nationalities question was a most important gain for our society and Soviet power. The friendship of the peoples of our multinational country was forged in the fire of revolution and was manifested with highly impressive force during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. It was not shaken by the intrigues of the class enemies and various kinds of nationalists and chauvinists.

It is no accident that it is the successful resolution of the nationalities question and the triumph of the people's friendship that arouse particular rage in our enemies. They seek any opportunity to sow discord between nations and revive backward sentiments and vestiges of the past. Every attempt by socialism's enemies to undermine or weaken the Soviet people's international unity must meet with an immediate, decisive rebuff. It is necessary to eliminate in good time everything that could hinder progressive rapprochement between the USSR's nations and ethnic groups.

The strength of socialist internationalism lies in the fact that it accumulates all that is best in Soviet people's ideological, intellectual, moral, and spiritual makeup.

The candidate deputy went on to stress that the leading and guiding force in Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and its state and public organizations is the CPSU. With its selfless service to the people it has won unbounded trust and unshakable prestige, warm love and respect from all Soviet people.

Today I would like once again to say that an exceptional contribution was made to strengthening the party's prestige among the people by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that outstanding figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state and in the world communist and workers movement, ardent patriot of our socialist motherland, Leninist and Communist, and indefatigable fighter for the ideas of communism and peace, who devoted all his efforts unstintingly to the party's cause. Speaking at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, noted that "Yuriy Vladimirovich understood well that the source of the party's prestige lies in the fact that it has won and consolidates its leading position, its honored vanguard role, by its selfless service to the people and its ability to accurately express the working people's interests and arm them with a true Marxist-Leninist program of action."

The party is approaching the elections with a program which expresses the people's vital interests and aspirations. This program is aimed at the further all-around development of Soviet society, at boosting the national economy and increasing the working people's well-being, and at reliably safeguarding the Soviet state's security. These aims and tasks of the party's are cherished and understood by every Soviet person. That is why the party's election program meets with nationwide support.

It has been 5 years since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. These years have been packed with important events in our country's life. It is gratifying to note that this period has been for Soviet Georgia too a period of great successes in all spheres of economic sociopolitical, scientific, and cultural life.

The Abkhaz ASSR's working people have made a significant contribution to these results. Your republic has accumulated positive experience in concentrating efforts to resolve the most important, priority tasks and problems. Real conditions have been created for the ahead-of-schedule attainment -- in 4 years -- of the rate of growth of industrial production envisaged by the 5-year plan. A creative, innovative approach is evident in your work.

Abkhazia's working people have every reason for optimism and faith in their strength and the real possibility of fulfilling the plans adopted. Last year was marked by significant successes in the development of all sectors of the economy. I would like to note with particular satisfaction that in 1983 for the first time the republic's rural workers harvested and sold to the state 102,000 tons of high-grade tea. The citrus fruit growers did excellent work. A record level of meat and milk purchases was achieved.

Soviet Abkhazia is one of the most exceptional corners of our vast motherland in terms of its natural and climatic conditions. Health resorts and leisure centers operate in the republic's territory, where the working people who come here from all over the country can build up their health. It is that you are striving to do everything possible to preserve and augment the region's natural wealth and ensure the further improvement of its economy, science, and culture and the development of the "health industry."

V.M. Chebrikov went on to dwell on some foreign policy questions.

Our foreign policy, he said, is clearly aimed at ensuring the Soviet people's security and peaceful life and creating conditions for further improving the developed socialist society.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy course at the modern stage is based on the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Our party consistently pursues a Leninist policy of peace, which accords with the fundamental interests of both the Soviet people and other peoples. "And we resolutely declare: We will not retreat from this policy by a single step," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at the Central Committee's extraordinary plenum.

Socialism's successes and the triumph of true people's power, V.M. Chebrikov continued, have aroused and are arousing the rabid fury of our ideological opponents and are giving rise to streams of lies and slander against the Soviet political system and the real gains of the socialist system. The present U.S. Administration openly and cynically proclaims its class aims -- "to destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system." And we really are seeing the persistent efforts of the imperialist states' special services to broaden the scale of their hostile activity aimed at undermining the socialist system or at least hampering its development. To these ends they use espionage and ideological subversion and try to create obstacles in the path of our economy's development.

Under the conditions of imperialism's sharply growing aggressiveness Soviet Chekists are rallying their ranks still more closely around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. State security organs, acting under the party's constant leadership, are thwarting the criminal designs of the imperialist stages' special services and taking resolute measures against those who encroach upon our state and social system. In recent years Chekists have uncovered and rendered harmless dozens of agents of imperialist intelligence services and emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet centers and caught a number of U.S. CIA staffers red-handed in the perpetration of espionage operations. Our motherland's borders are reliably guarded by the border troops, which suppress any attempts by enemy spies and agents to penetrate our territory.

In defending the interests of our state and society, the state security organs thereby also defend the interests of every Soviet citizen, for in the socialist society these interests fully coincide. This is precisely why in their activity, which they perform in strict observance of socialist legality, the state security organs invariably encounter the working people's complete trust and support. While using the force of law against those who violate it, at the same time the state security organs do great work in exerting a preventive influence on persons who display politically harmful manifestations. Chekists struggle persistently for every Soviet person who has stumbled.

Soviet people's political vigilance and constant readiness to fulfill their patriotic duty are an effective weapon in the struggle against any intrigues of the class enemy. V.I. Lenin pointed out: "...The first commandment of our policy, the first lesson... which all workers and peasants must learn is to be on the alert..." In the present complex international situation this commandment of the leader of the revolution is exceptionally topical.

The enhancement of vigilance and the fostering of class feeling [chutye], of a sense of pride in one's motherland, the ability to orient oneself correctly in complex situations, firmness in one's convictions, and the ability to defend them -- this is the task of the whole party, the whole state, and the whole people. Special attention should be devoted to the ideological tempering of our youth and its education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

Despite the tremendous material expenditure and the great activeness of imperialist special services and foreign anti-Soviet centers, their attempts to realize their subversive designs end in failure. This happens, above all, because they are counteracted by the ideological and political unity of Soviet people and because ensuring our state security is truly a matter of the whole people.

Socialism is on the offensive in the confrontation with capitalism, exerting a tremendous influence on the consciousness and feelings of hundreds of millions of people on earth. Tomorrow will undoubtedly provide new evidence of its tremendous potential and its historic superiority over capitalism.

In conclusion V.M. Chebrikov once again voiced sincere gratitude to all the labor collectives which nominated him as a candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I promise, he said, that I will do everything to justify the high trust. I assure you that I will devote all my strength, knowledge, and experience to the cause of serving our Communist Party's ideals, for the good of the great Soviet people.

During his stay in the Abkhaz ASSR Comrade V.M. Chebrikov familiarized himself with the organization of educational, teaching, and scientific work at the Sukhumi Physcotechnical Institute, the Georgian Institute of Subtropical Farming, and the Abkhaz State University. At the Sukhumpribor Plant he inspected the enterprise's shops and talked with workers, engineers, technicians, and employees.

A meeting took place with members of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom Bureau.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES LENINSKIY OKRUG WORKERS

PM221335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans; Voters' Meeting With V.I. Dolgikh"]

[Text] Representatives of Krasnoyarsk's labor collectives -- machine builders and power workers, chemical and paper industry workers, construction workers and metallurgists -- gathered in the Opera and Ballet Theater 21 February. A meeting of the voters of Leninskiy Electoral Okrug with Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union deputy, was held there.

The meeting was opened by V.P. Kapelko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk party Gorkom.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The candidate deputy's agent -- A.A. Savin, secretary of the Sibtyazhmash Production Association's party committee -- spoke about V.I. Dolgikh's career and urged voters to cast their votes for candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people on election day, 4 March.

The meeting was addressed by V.K. Gupalov, director of the Krasmash Plant; Hero of Socialist Labor Z.F. Safonova, weaver at the silk combine; M.R. Skripalshchikova, student at the Nonferrous Metals Institute; V.G. Solodovnikov, steel worker at the Sibelektrostal Plant; RSFSR Honored Schoolteacher N.I. Tankovich, history teacher at the No 15 School; A.A. Filipov, section chief at the nonferrous metals plant; and P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of the party kraykom.

The speakers spoke about their unanimous approval of the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, about their boundless trust in their dear Communist Party, and about their full support for its domestic and foreign policy. It was emphasized that Krasnoyarsk's working people will work persistently to realize the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions.

Then V.I. Dolgikh, who was warmly greeted by the assembled people, delivered a speech. He spoke about the widespread election campaign in the country, about its great socio-political significance, and about the domestic and international situation in which election preparations are being made.

The party and the entire Soviet people recently suffered a heavy loss, the speaker said. The life of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that outstanding politician and staunch fighter for peace and communism, was cut short. Bowing their heads before his bright memory, the country's Communists and all its working people are rallying their ranks still more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

The party's unity and its unbreakable link with the people have always been and still are the inexhaustible source of our strength. The party's unbreakable cohesion was convincingly confirmed by the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Communist Party and the Soviet people know K.U. Cherenko as an outstanding party and state figure. His organizational talent, his profound knowledge and experience, his party principledness, and his sensitive, attentive attitude toward people have been vividly manifested in all the posts entrusted to him by the party. In his fundamental speech at the plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized the importance of consistently implementing the principle of collective leadership and ensuring continuity in resolving the tasks set by the 26th party congress of further strengthening the country's economic and defense might, consolidating peace, implementing a Leninist domestic and foreign policy, and enhancing the people's well-being.

The CPSU Central Committee sets the task of enhancing our cadres' work standards, taking a creative approach to resolving key problems of the present and the future, making more efficient use of the advantages and potential of our system, and developing the working people's initiative in every possible way. The party and the entire Soviet people fully approve and support this policy.

The Siberians of Krasnoyarsk, like the entire Soviet people, warmly supporting the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, are fully determined to make every effort for their successful fulfillment and to strengthen our motherland's might by their selfless labor.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has asked me to convey cordial greetings and best wishes in this work to you and to all people of Krasnoyarsk.

The decisions and guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee plenums on key problems of the economy, of improving the leadership of the national economy, and of enhancing the level of organization, responsibility, and discipline in all its components, the candidate deputy went on to say, serve as an action program for mobilizing forces and reserves for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the current 5-year plan.

We are having to resolve these tasks in an international situation sharply exacerbated through the fault of imperialist circles, and the United States above all -- which demands of every Soviet person and every labor collective special efficiency in work and an increased effort to successfully fulfill the national economic plans and build up our motherland's economic potential.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections are a kind of review of our entire creative activity and a convincing demonstration of the nationwide support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state. Urgent questions of economic and cultural building and of improving the activity of state and public organizations are at the center of attention at voters' meetings with candidate deputies.

Thanking the working people of the enterprises and organizations of Leninskiy Electoral Okrug who nominated him their candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, V.I. Dolgikh said that he entirely and fully ascribes this trust to our glorious Communist party, its Leninist Central Committee, and its political course, which accords with the Soviet people's fundamental interests.

The CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR sets forth clearly and at length the party's political platform in the upcoming elections. This document clearly expresses our aims at the modern stage. These are to ensure the steady enhancement of the people's well-being by further increasing the economic potential and social production efficiency, to maintain the country's defense capability at the proper level, and to struggle indefatigably to preserve and strengthen peace.

It is 5 years since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. These have been years of the Soviet people's creative, constructive labor and of the party's tremendous organizational and political work in all sectors of communist building, the candidate deputy emphasized.

A big step forward has been taken in developing the national economy and enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. National income has increased 18.6 percent. Metallurgy, machine building, the fuel and energy industry, and the chemical industry, which constitute the foundation of the national economy, have enjoyed further growth. More than 1,000 state industrial enterprises have been commissioned. Much has been done to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture.

V.I. Dolgikh pointed out that considerable successes have been achieved in the economic and social development of Krasnoyarsk Kray and Krasnoyarsk City.

For its results in the all-union socialist competition in 1983 Krasnoyarsk City was awarded a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. V.I. Dolgikh cordially congratulated the city's working people on the high award and wished them great new successes.

The party is steadily implementing the planned social program on the basis of the onward development of the economy and the enhancement of work efficiency and quality. The task of improving the Soviet people's housing conditions is consistently being resolved. Over the past 5 years almost 50 million people have moved into new accommodations.

The rate of economic growth accelerated last year. The volume of industrial production increased 4 percent, and that of agricultural output 5 percent. The candidate deputy emphasized the importance of positive results in the sphere of economic efficiency: In 1983, 88 percent of the increase in industrial production was secured as a result of improved labor productivity. These successes must be regarded as the first steps in resolving the task of raising the standard of economic activity and the efficiency and quality of labor, V.I. Dolgikh emphasized.

It is necessary not only to consolidate but also further develop the positive advances in the economy and to increase efforts to achieve weightier results. Precisely this is the aim of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the Central Committee's extraordinary plenum.

The speaker went on to speak about specific tasks of great significance for building up economic potential, enhancing the population's well-being, and strengthening the country's defense might. This concerns, above all, the problems of improving social production efficiency. The task advanced by the party of securing an above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional reduction in prime production costs is supported by all labor collectives.

The working people of Krasnoyarsk Kray, the candidate deputy continued, have adopted socialist pledges to increase labor productivity in industry by 1.2 percent over and above the set target, to reduce prime production costs by an additional 0.6 percent, and to secure the entire increase in production at existing enterprises without increasing the number of workers. In order to reach the planned targets it is necessary to formulate and implement practical measures at every enterprise and construction site to improve production organization and to reduce the labor- and materials-intensiveness of output.

K.U. Chernenko's report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum emphasized the need to struggle persistently to ensure that the colossal potential of our economy, science, and culture and our natural resources are utilized as fully and efficiently as possible. The chief emphasis should be placed on accelerating scientific and technical progress. This is the chief way to develop the national economy.

V.I. Dolgikh dwelt on questions of realizing the USSR Energy Program, which was drawn up in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines and is called upon to ensure the national economy's dynamic development and the acceleration of its switch to an intensive and energy-saving path. The resolution of the problem of reliable energy supplies lies in the further buildup of oil and gas extraction in West Siberia and a number of other regions, in the construction of large-capacity thermal electric power stations using cheap coal, in the accelerated development of nuclear power generation, the construction of GESes and the improvement of the structure of the fuel and energy balance.

Krasnoyarsk Kray must make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Energy Program. In the current 5-year plan it is essential to basically complete the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya and Maynskaya GESes and to commission capacities for the extraction of 13 million tons of coal a year at the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex.

The candidate deputy spoke of the need to make effective use of fixed production capital, which is particularly important for the successful development of the economy and ultimately for improving the people's well-being.

The movement under the slogan "A full return on production capital" has been widely launched in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Much is being done in the Krasnoyarskugol Association, at the aluminum plant and the ferrous metals plant, and at the Kansk Cotton Combine. At the same time reserves for increasing the return on investment are far from exhausted. The full assimilation of capacities and the attainment of planned indicators are potentially our biggest reserve, V.I. Dolgikh observed.

The speech emphasized that the party views the further improvement of methods of socialist economic management as a very important economic and political task. For its successful solution it is essential to consolidate planning, manufacturing, and labor discipline by every means.

In the field of improving the economic mechanism a large part is assigned to the economic experiment initiated in a number of sectors. Several of the kray's enterprises are taking part in it. It is essential to ensure the effectiveness of measures designed to enhance the labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for the results of their work.

The economy's transfer to an intensive path of development is inextricably linked with the improvement of construction matters and the enhanced effectiveness of capital investments, the candidate deputy continued. Despite the positive advances in 1983, we cannot be satisfied with the progress in the construction of many projects which have been under construction for a long time and are being erected in an uncomprehensive, often poor-quality manner. To rectify the situation it is necessary to concentrate efforts and funds on priority projects and to ensure their timely commissioning.

Transport also has a very important part to play in developing production forces and resolving social tasks, V.I. Dolgikh noted. Work must be stepped up on the more effective use of transport facilities and the reduction of their idle time during loading operations, and leading experience in ensuring the precise interaction of all types of transport and the organization of the repair of freight cars at industrial enterprises must be more widely disseminated.

The social aspect of transport's operation is important. Its services are enjoyed by essentially the entire population and more attention must therefore be paid to improving passenger shipments, developing urban transport, and improving the standard of service.

In the package of measures aimed at improving the people's living standard, paramount importance attaches to the implementation of the Food Program and the improvement of the population's provision with food products. The country is allocating funds and equipment to the agro-industrial complex on a priority basis. And it is important to seek the more effective use of the resources provided and to increase the productivity of arable farming and stockraising.

The further improvement of Soviet people's well-being largely depends on increasing consumer goods production. In 1983 the production of consumer goods in the country increased, their range expanded, and their quality improved. The CPSU Central Committee deemed it necessary to draft a comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the system of services to the population, the speaker noted. The task is set of boosting this vitally important sector of work to a new, higher level and meeting Soviet people's growing requirements more fully.

The role of the USSR Supreme Soviet is constantly increasing in the further improvement of the people's welfare and the country's economic and social development. The candidate deputy stressed the importance of the law on the conservation of nature and the rational use of its resources adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Questions of ecology at the present stage assume a global nature, affect all mankind, and represent a major economic and social problem. Taking this into account, our party and state are paying great attention to the implementation of nature conservation measures. It is a case of creating and introducing production technology complying with heightened environmental protection requirements.

V.I. Dolgikh then dwelt on the tasks of the kray and city party organizations, soviet of people's deputies, and labor collectives in the current 5-year plan. The speaker emphasized the importance of fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1984 National Economic Plan. One of its features is that it is geared to a greater extent than before toward enhancing production efficiency and saving material and manpower resources. And that means that for the successful implementation of plan targets it will be necessary to expend all our efforts, knowledge, and experience and to work more productively and make fuller use of available reserves.

V.I. Dolgikh then spoke of how the consistent pursuit of a Leninist foreign policy, the implementation of the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives are a very important component of the party's election platform. Expressing the Soviet people's deepest aspirations, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum that we will not retreat by so much as a step from the policy aimed at sparing mankind from the threat of world nuclear war.

In conclusion the candidate deputy once more cordially thanked the working people of Leninskiy Electoral Okrug for the high honor bestowed on him and assured them that he would justify their lofty trust and devote all his efforts to the cause of communist building.

During his stay in Krasnoyarsk V.I. Dolgikh visited the Sibtyazhmash and Krastayzhmash Production Associations and the Krasmash Plant. The candidate deputy familiarized himself with the progress of housing and cultural and consumer construction in the city.

A meeting with the kray's party and soviet aktiv took place. During the talks there was an examination of the tasks set the Communists and working people of the entire country at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February Plenum. There was a discussion of questions on comprehensive development of Krasnoyarsk Kray's production forces. The need was noted to build up the kray's energy potential, to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production more extensively, to observe delivery discipline punctiliously, and to undertake capital construction more effectively.

RYZHKOV MEETING WITH VOTERS IN CHKALOVSKIY OKRUG

PM230822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Preelection Meetings": "Strengthening the Motherland's Might Through Labor; Voters' Meeting with N.I. Ryzhkov"]

[Text] The working people of the Central Urals are preparing for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. On 18 February the creators of complex machinery and apparatus, the makers of celebrated Urals steel, and chemical, textile, and construction workers assembled in Sverdlovsk's Palace of Youth. This was the venue for a meeting of voters of the Chkalovskiy Electoral Okrug with CPSU Central Committee Secretary Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union candidate deputy for the electoral okrug.

The meeting was opened by A.P. Voronin, party first secretary of Chkalovskiy Raykom.

The candidate deputy's agent, N.A. Valyayev, steelworkers at the Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgical plant, told the meeting about N.I. Ryzhkov's life and urged the voters to vote unanimously on election day for loyal sons of the motherland, candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Makarov, general director of the Uralkhimmash Production Association; A.V. Rybin, party first secretary of Verkh-Isetskiy Raykom; R.A. Velikov, chairman of a sovkhoz rural soviet ispolkom; Ye.A. Skvortsova, student at the Sverdlovsk Medical Institute; and V.D. Kadochnikov, party first secretary of Sverdlovsk Gorkom.

The speakers spoke of the complete approval of the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and noted the big changes in the life of the country and every family since the last elections. The people of the Urals are responding with concrete deeds and wide-scale socialist competition to the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR. They, like all other Soviet people, are fully resolved to mark the elections with new successes in the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets.

Warmly greeted by those present, N.I. Ryzhkov delivered a speech. Our meeting, he said, is being held at a time when the pain of grievous loss -- the death of outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- is still being felt. Soviet people and all progressive mankind are bowing their heads in deep sorrow to the radiant memory of a remarkable person, ardent patriot and indefatigable fighter for Lenin's cause.

The monolithic cohesion of Communists and the entire Soviet people around the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and the determination to unswervingly follow the proven course of communist building have been manifested particularly convincingly at ths difficult time.

The country welcomed with great satisfaction the election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the February extraordinary Plenum of the party Central Committee. At the plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko urged the country to move forward, "using all that has been achieved in the past as a foundation, creatively enriching it, and focusing the collective thought on energies of the Communists, the working class, and the entire people on unresolved tasks and key problems of the present and future."

Expressing gratitude and deep appreciation for having been nominated as a USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy, N.I. Ryzhkov noted that he sees the great honor bestowed on him primarily as a mark of confidence in the Leninist party with which all our achievements and victories are indissolubly associated. The CPSU is a mightly creative and mobilizing force ensuring continuous progress in all spheres of social progress. The leading role of the CPSU and its Central Committee is manifested in thousands of practical deeds, big and small.

Our society is young historically speaking, the candidate deputy stressed. Before it lies a bright communist future toward which it is heading confidently and dynamically despite the growth-related difficulties which are unavoidable in every new undertaking and despite the fact that we are living and working in a complex international situation.

Each period -- from election to election -- enables us to sum up with a sense of satisfaction the results of the party and people's creative work and each period is associated with events of great political importance affecting the interests of all Soviet people. One such event was the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which was an important milestone on the path of implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenum summed up the results of political and economic work in 1983. They cannot fail to delight us. The annual industrial output plan was overfulfilled and transport operations improved. It was particularly good that both industry and transport exceeded the planned labor productivity growth rates.

Analyzing the results of the country's economic development, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed that since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections national income has increased by 18.6 percent and industrial output by 20 percent. Average annual gross agricultural output increased by 4 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. One-third of the country's fixed capital has been replaced by new fixed capital which meets the current requirements of scientific and technical progress. Over 1,000 state industrial enterprises have been commissioned along with many cultural public health and educational facilities and social and consumer establishments; nearly 50 million Soviet people have acquired new housing. All this means that a good bridgehead has been established for augmenting the successes and improving living conditions in the future.

The results that have been achieved have made it possible to take another step forward in the realization of the paramount objective of the party's economic strategy -- the continuous improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard. Average monthly wages of workers and employees have increased by 14 percent during the 5-year period, and annual per capita payments and services from social consumption funds have increased by R91.

Work on the preparation of a comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and services for the population in 1986-2000 has now started. It will comprise the totality of organizational, economic, and technical measures necessary to satisfy the people's growing needs. A special place in its realization belongs to labor collectives and local soviets of people's deputies.

The working people of the Urals and Sverdlovsk Oblast make a tangible contribution to the development of the country's economy, N.I. Ryzhkov said. During the 5 years that have elapsed since the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections the volume of industrial production at Sverdlovsk enterprises has increased by 20 percent. It is very important that the entire increase has been achieved thanks to higher labor productivity. The country has received large quantities of unique machines and equipment, modern machinery, manufacturing materials, and consumer goods. Last year Sverdlovsk working people achieved quite good results. Plan targets for industrial output sales and labor productivity growth were exceeded. Sverdlovsk Oblast was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee for results achieved in the 1983 all-union socialist competition.

However, we would not be Communists and Soviet people if we spoke only about achievements and shut our eyes to shortcomings and difficulties, the candidate deputy said. In this context he noted that many of the city's production associations and enterprises last year failed to fulfill the output sales plan taking into account contract and delivery obligations. The share of output in the top quality category decreased in comparison with 1982. It is necessary to bring lagging sectors into line and focus efforts on the elimination of shortcomings.

The speaker dwelt on questions to whose solution the party pays special attention. The main national economic task is to increase production efficiency by means of a decisive switch of the economy to the intensive path of development. We cannot and must not reconcile ourselves to the fact that production here still involves unjustifiably high costs and expenditure of raw materials, energy, manpower, and financial resources. In this context the speaker noted the need to implement a range of measures aimed at increasing labor productivity and to obtain the highest possible return from available economic potential. This work has already started and is bearing fruit. The fact that the most important national economic sectors have overfulfilled plan targets for labor productivity growth is a direct result of this work. And this has been achieved primarily thanks to strengthened discipline, organization, and order. But here, too, the reserves are by no means exhausted.

Socialist competition is an important and tried and tested means for galvanizing working people's initiative, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed. It must be linked with the key avenues of economic activity. The party has put forward concrete competition guidelines -- to increase labor productivity by 1 percent in excess of the plan and to reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent. At the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko proposed that there be examination of the question of ensuring that all the means and resources obtained in this way are channeled into improving the Soviet people's working and living conditions. The movement for the fulfillment of the task set by the party has assumed a broad scale in the country. Other valuable initiatives must not be forgotten either, bearing in mind that work results are not produced by short-term campaigns but by daily intensive labor.

The party attaches decisive significance to the development of the masses' initiative. This is also the aim of measures to extend working people's rights in the management of production and public affairs. The Law on Labor Collectives, adopted after nationwide discussion, is new evidence of our society's democratic nature. It has extended collectives' powers in resolving production, social, and educational tasks. The most important thing is to translate these rights into concrete deeds. And this calls for painstaking ideological, educational, and organizational work on the part of party, trade union, and other social organizations.

Among the facts on which the success of our economic activity largely depends is the improvement of the leadership of the economy. A large-scale economic experiment is underway in the country which gives working people's collectives greater independence in solving production, economic, and social questions. A number of Sverdlovsk associations and enterprises are also taking part in this experiment.

The party attaches special significance to collectives' creative work in switching to the new management conditions. It is important to ensure that every worker and employee understands the essence of the experiment and can see the connection between his labor and the results of the whole collective's activity.

On the basis of the results of the experiment proposals for the national economy as a whole will be prepared. The task is to enter the next 5-year plan with smoothly functioning economic machinery to make it possible to utilize the Soviet economy's potential more fully.

The achievement of a high world level of labor productivity depends to a decisive degree on accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, the candidate deputy said. Sverdlovsk scientists must make a tangible contribution to the solution of this task. The city's scientific establishments are strengthening their creative cooperation with enterprise collectives, and this is producing good economic and social results. But we are entitled to expect better results.

Sverdlovsk people have everything they need both to accelerate their own advance along the path of scientific and technical progress and to create preconditions for such an advance in many of the national economy's sectors.

Analyzing the present international situation, N.I. Ryzhkov spoke about the measures that the Communist Party and the Soviet state are adopting to strengthen peace and curb the arms race. He noted that our country pursues a principled, consistent peace-loving policy. Its aim is a return to detente and the building of confidence among peoples. However, this can only be achieved if our country is powerful, if the Soviet Union's defens ight is sufficient to contain the aggressor and safeguard peaceful life.

In conclusion the candidate thanked the meeting's participants once more for their confidence and assured them that he will spare no effort, knowledge, and experience in order to justify the voters' great confidence.

During his visit in Sverdlovsk N.I. Ryzhkov visited the Uralkhimmash Plant, the Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical and Worsted Combines, and a number of the city's establishments and organizations. He acquainted himself with the socioeconomic development of labor collectives and the progress of the shock labor watch in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and of socialist competition to increase labor productivity, improve output quality, and reduce its prime cost. The candidate deputy inquired about the working people's working, living, and leisure conditions.

Meetings with the city party and soviet aktiv were held.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES KINESHMA OKRUG VOTERS

PM221041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Supreme Aim Is the People's Well-Being; Voters' Meeting with I.V. Kapitonov"]

[Text] Soviet people are seeking to successfully implement the imposing plans of communist creation outlined by the party. Graphic evidence of this is to be found in the course of the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and the working people's meetings with candidate deputies.

A meeting of the voters of Kineshma Electoral Okrug with Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was held 18 February in the city of Kineshma, Ivanovo Oblast.

The meeting was opened by V.I. Syrov, party first secretary of the Kineshma Gorkom.

Those taking part in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I.V. Kapitonov's career was described by B.I. Osokin, the candidate deputy's agent and assistant foreman at the Krasnovolzhskiy Cotton Combine. He urged the voters to vote unanimously on election day to express their full support for the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Next to speak were N.A. Tyugin, first secretary of the Sokolskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor S.P. Baskakova, weaver at the Vichuga V.P. Nogin Spinning and Weaving Factory; A.F. Korshunov, director of the Reshemskaya Secondary School, Kineshemskiy Rayon; S.K. Perevozchikova, weaver at the Puchezh Linen Combine; A.N. Ovchinnikov, director of Kineshma's Elektrokontakt Plant; V.A. Ryabkova, milkmaid at the Vpered po-Leninski Kolkhoz, Yuryevetskiy Rayon; and V.L. Tareyev, first secretary of the Zavolzhskiy Komsomol Raykom. They stated that the working people of the textile region, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February Plenum and are fully determined to do everything for the flowering of the socialist fatherland.

Those assembled warmly welcomed I.V. Kapitonov, who delivered a speech.

Today's meeting, he said, and other election meetings show that Soviet people are coming to the elections closely rallied around Lenin's party, fully resolved to use their selfless labor to continue to augment the motherland's might.

The Communist Party, our people, and the world communist and workers movement have suffered a grave loss. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- that outstanding politician, ardent patriot, Leninist, and tireless fighter for peace and communism -- has departed this life. The party and people assess highly his selfless service to the motherland and pay tribute to his bright memory.

The monolithic unity of the party and its indestructible link with the people are being manifested particularly visibly right now. The Communists and all Soviet people unanimously approve the results of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February Plenum. They are speaking of their ardent support for the party's policy and their desire to unswervingly implement that policy. The Central Committee plenum expressed the unswerving will to ensure continuity in policy and to march firmly and consistently along the tested Leninist course.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He is known in our country as an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a talented organizer, and an unswerving fighter for the implementation of the party's policy. Our party's combat headquarters is headed by a leader who has rich, varied experience and the ability to rally a collective and lead the masses. Comrade K.U. Chernenko is an ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas. He plays a prominent part in the elaboration of major theoretical problems and the creation of an integral concept of the CPSU's ideological activity for the long term.

The Communists and all working people interpreted Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the Central Committee plenum as a program of action. It convincingly shows the growing importance of the CPSU's leading role in the life of Soviet society and expresses with great power its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism. The party will continue to strengthen its links with the masses and to check its decisions and deeds against the thoughts and aspirations of the working class and all working people. The speech revealed in depth the tasks of further improving the work of the state apparatus and improving the style of party leadership and topical problems of managing the economy. The determination of our party and the Soviet state to continue the policy of lasting, just peace for all peoples was emphasized.

The Central Committee February Plenum took place in the atmosphere of the Communist Party's close cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee and its guiding nucleus -- the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I.V. Kapitonov warmly thanked the Kineshma Electoral Okrug voters for the high honor they have shown in again nominating him as their USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy and stressed that he ascribes this trust wholly to the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

In coming to the next USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the speaker continued, our party can report to the people that the CPSU's Leninist political course is being successfully implemented. The 5 years that have elapsed since the previous elections have been filled with strenuous work to implement the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR revealed an impressive picture of the achievements and prospects of our economic and cultural building. The country is confidently building up the pace of its progress. In corroboration I.V. Kapitonov cited specific instances describing the progress in the national economy and the Ivanovo Oblast working people's achievements. Over 140,000 people here fulfilled the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

The positive advances in the Soviet economy's development are obvious, the candidate deputy noted. But we must assess what has been achieved realistically. As the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum stressed once again, it is important to retain the pace we have set and the overall mood for the practical solution of tasks, to steadily improve the standard of party and state leadership of the economy, to develop more vigorously the positive trends in the growth of efficiency, and to make them stable. It is essential to achieve the implementation of counterplans and pledges for the fulfillment of the specific task set by the party -- an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity and a reduction of the prime cost of output by a further 0.5 percent.

Whatever tasks in the economic field are resolved, they are all ultimately subordinated to one thing -- the improvement of the Soviet people's living standard. The population's provision with the necessary industrial goods is an important avenue of this work, the speaker noted. Satisfying people's requirements for goods means revealing even more fully the advantages of mature socialism and its great potential in really improving the people's well-being. A lot is being done in this direction. The volume of consumer goods production last year increased 4.3 percent. High targets have also been set for this year. That is why every labor collective must be totally clear about the paths, ways, and means it will use to scale the projected heights.

Ministries, production associations, and every industrial enterprise must engage actively in questions concerned with saturating the market with the necessary goods. Particularly crucial tasks face light industry workers, who account for half the industrial goods produced in the country. To resolve the tasks facing us fuller use must be made of the production potential; reserves and opportunities must be mobilized to increase output; and people's initiative and activeness must be developed.

The Party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are posing the question of fundamentally altering the state of affairs with regard to the quality of consumer goods.

The aim of our efforts is to achieve a situation where the Soviet person is better dressed and has in his home the necessary cultural and consumer items and household appliances. So that all this creates comfort in his life and makes housework easier.

We have many labor collectives for which the production of high-quality output has become the daily norm. The party Central Committee, as is well known, has approved the initiative of six of the country's leading enterprises which have adopted socialist pledges to increase the output of high-quality goods.

This initiative has now been supported by over 2,000 enterprises. It is important not to slacken attention toward this movement, but rather to develop it in every way, to make fuller use of leading workers' experience, and on this basis to seek a considerable improvement in the quality of goods. We must steadily build up the production of goods meeting the highest standards of quality. Science and designing and modeling organizations must work more vigorously in this direction in conjunction with production workers.

Industry and trade are called on to pursue a purposeful product range policy and constantly to study the demand for goods. Of course, in this respect, too, matters are as a whole making headway, but only slowly. The range of industrial goods still does not fully accord with customers' varied demands and tastes. Too few of some necessary items are produced while the production of goods not in demand is continuing.

In resolving immediate production tasks it is especially important to emphasize specific matters, to achieve real, substantial results. "It is by these results," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "that the party will assess leading cadres' maturity, labor collectives' work, and the achievements of the republics, oblasts, and all sectors of our country's national economy."

The party and state pay great attention to the development of trade, public catering, and the services sphere. The network of stores and canteens is expanding, and large-scale consumer service enterprises are being created. Services for the population are becoming more varied. In the past 5 years alone over R14 billion have been earmarked for these purposes. However, the state of trade and consumer services and their standard still do not fully accord with working people's demands. Doing everything to eliminate shortcomings and boosting their work to the standard of the people's demands -- that is what the party is urging service sphere workers to do.

Every attention must be paid to conducting the economic experiments in Belorussia's light industry, Lithuania's local industry, and the consumer services system of certain regions of the RSFSR. During these experiments very important questions of the improvement of the management of the production of goods and of the services sphere are being worked out.

Centrally and locally and on all work connected with preparing the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services for the population must be carried out thoroughly and on a scientifically substantiated basis. The party will continue to pay unremitting attention to the solution of tasks of further improving the people's living standard, I.V. Kapitonov stressed.

Speaking of preparation for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the speaker said that the election campaign is proceeding under the sign of the further development of the socialist power of the people and the consolidation of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people. This bloc has been tested by history itself and has become a very important reality of our political life. It reflects the Communist Party's growing role as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system.

By its policy, which precisely expresses the working people's interests, by its selfless service to the people, and by its concern for the Soviet people's well-being and happiness, the party has won supreme authority among the people and earned their boundless trust.

The candidate deputy stressed the indisputable advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy and spoke of the consistent implementation of the principles of genuine people's power in our country. The specific, daily work of all state organs for the benefit of working people and for the sake of peace and the country's economic and social progress -- that is how the democratic nature of Soviet power is manifested.

In conclusion I.V. Kapitonov described the peace-loving nature of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and emphasized the great importance of the assessments and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum for averting the threat of nuclear war and preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

I.V. Kapitonov visited the collectives of the Vichuga V.P. Nogin Weaving and Textile Factory and Kineshma's Elektrokontakt Plant, where the economic experiment is being conducted, and familiarized himself with the work of trade enterprises. A meeting took place with members of the Ivanovo CPSU Obkom Bureau and party gorkom and raykom secretaries.

During the talks there was an examination of the tasks toward which the country's working people were directed by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum. It was noted that the textile region's labor collectives see their paramount duty in unconditionally fulfilling plans and pledges, increasing production, and improving consumer goods quality. A great deal of attention was paid to questions of production intensification, the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements, the improvement of people's working and leisure conditions, and the amelioration of trade and consumer services for the population.

JANUARY ECONOMIC RESULTS, SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

LD192208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] The results of work in January have been reviewed. The plan for the volume of marketing of industrial output was fulfilled to the tune of 102 percent. Labor productivity went up by 4.9 percent. More coal and gas was recovered, and more metal products, more of certain types of machines and equipment and consumer goods were produced, than planned.

An analysis of the January results has brought to light serious shortcomings. In a number of industries, the necessary measures have not yet been taken to improve the organization of production and to strengthen discipline in meeting plans and contracts.

With the approach of spring, work in the countryside is growing more intensive. By the beginning of February in the country as a whole tractors were 86 percent ready, and other equipment 94-96 percent ready. Sowing units are being repaired faster than last year by farms in the RSFSR and Azerbaijan.

JANUARY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYZED

PM172010 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by "SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Economics and Propaganda Department" under the rubric "Let Us Sum Up: January": "Greater Intensity in Work"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reviewed the results of industry's work in the first month of the year. On the whole they are completely satisfactory. The sales plan has been overfulfilled by 2 percent. The volume of output is growing more rapidly than planned for the year: In January it increased 5.2 percent, though the plan was only for 3.8 percent. Labor productivity increased 4.9 percent, which was 1.5 percent more than outlined in the annual plan. This accounted for 94 percent of the increase in output obtained, through only 90 percent was planned. Other qualitative indicators also improved. In particular, during January 4,400 goods were certified for the state seal of quality, bringing the total to 76,000. The proportion of output in the highest category quality reached 16 percent of the overall volume of output.

Collectives of the following ministries and departments achieved higher results than the average for industry (the first column of figures denotes production volume growth compared with January last year, while the second denotes the increase in labor productivity):

Ministry of Medical Industry	109	108
Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	107	108
Ministry of Power Machine Building	107	108
Ministry of Automotive Industry	107	107
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry	107	107
Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy	106	106

These ministries achieved better indicators in fulfilling the sales plan with regard to deliveries. And in industry as a whole this indicator is higher than a year ago, while there are fewer collectives which failed to meet their pledges to their customers. Plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production were the most laggard. The January sales plan with regard to deliveries was fulfilled by only 95 percent. Labor productivity in this sector is growing at barely half the pace prescribed in the annual plan.

What are the work results like in the sectors conducting the economic experiment? They all fulfilled the plan targets in regard to output volume and labor productivity growth. The growth rate of their main indicators was higher than average in industry. Ukrainian food industry workers increased production 9.2 percent, Lithuanian local industry workers 8.4 percent, and Belorussian light industry enterprises 6.1 percent. Heavy and transportation machine-building collectives increased their production volume 5.3 percent, and electrical equipment industry collectives 5.5 percent. The enterprises in the experiment also coped better than others with their contractual pledges, getting very close to the 100-percent level of fulfillment of the sales plan with regard to deliveries. With the exception, it is true, of plants of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, which for the time being are stuck at the 96-percent mark: One in every two electrical equipment associations and enterprises failed to fulfill all deliveries in full and on schedule.

Last month labor collectives drew up and adopted pledges and counterplans. Today the newspaper describes how they have begun fulfilling them. But here we will dwell on one indicator -- the above-plan increase in labor productivity. January showed that many have uncovered very deep layers of reserves. Of the 29 industrial ministries the enterprises of just 5 failed to reach the level of the annual target. The rest exceeded it by 1 percent or more. In power machine building and the automotive industry the plan targets were exceeded by almost 100 percent, in the chemical industry by 200 percent, and in nonferrous metallurgy even by 300 percent. Of course, the question arises of the intensiveness of the labor productivity growth plans in these sectors, and it evidently makes sense to think about amending them upward.

In the fuel and energy complex miners and gas producers scored the biggest successes. During the month 560,000 metric tons of coal and 710 million cubic meters of gas were produced over and above the plan. However, not all associations of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry coped with the extraction plan or the additional targets and deliveries. The Kiselevugol, Gidrougol, and Karagandaugol Associations lagged behind, in particular. Their collectives failed to cope with their targets for extraction of coking coal and dragged the entire sector down in this regard. Oilmen unfortunately lagged behind, chiefly because of enterprises in the Tyumen Oblast Main Administration of the Oil and Gas Industry, which underproduced to the tune of more than 400,000 metric tons of fuel.

Plants and combines of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy began the year rhythmically. They produced 80,000 metric tons of finished rolled metal and 10,000 metric tons of steel pipes in addition to the plan and dispatched more than one-third of the quarterly delivery norm to customers. Although it has to be pointed out that almost one in every two metallurgical enterprises owed something on its contracts and adopted job orders.

In machine building the increase in the production of progressive types of equipment needs to be pointed out. In particular, the production of industrial robots and equipment for AES's has increased 50 percent. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of machine tools with numerical program control and high-powered tractors.

Unfortunately, the first major debtors also appeared in January. The timber procurement establishments and combines of the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry stand out among them: The customers failed to receive one-quarter of a million cubic meters of lumber from them. Less newsprint, writing paper, note paper, and cardboard packaging was manufactured than planned.

In January there was an increase in the production of consumer goods, an improvement in the quality of some of them, and an increase in their range. The production plan for cultural, consumer, and household goods was exceeded by 2 percent. Television sets, refrigerators, freezers, and radio receivers were manufactured in addition to the target. Workers in the food sectors produced additional granulated sugar, meat, sausage products, and butter. These are undoubtedly successes. But the fact that the targets for providing the population with essentials and goods in mass demand were seriously underfulfilled counts as a shortcoming.

The quantity, quality, and range of consumer goods are matters of paramount importance. Today they must be at the center of the attention of enterprises and associations in all sectors of industry and of their staffs and party committees. January's results have shown that the end results -- quantitative and qualitative -- are high where people set about instilling order and organization in work vigorously and in real earnest from the first days of the year and undertake to create the most favorable production conditions for labor collectives. A general inclination toward unconditionally fulfilling targets and pledges and toward a stable and strenuous work rhythm is the urgent demand of the day.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON ECONOMIC 'INITIATIVE'

PM171553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Supporting the People's Initiative"]

[Text] The Communist Party's socioeconomic program and peace-loving foreign policy reflect the Soviet people's fundamental and vital interests. That is why working people so unanimously approve and support everything planned by the party and strive to strengthen the motherland's might by persistent labor.

The Leninist party, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, rates highly the people's initiative -- from a thrifty, creative attitude to matters at one's work station to active participation in the administration of the state and society. It sees this as the supreme, inexhaustible reserve for our progress. Each of our major economic achievements is due more or less to working people's creative initiatives and counterplans.

The movement for the above-plan increase of labor productivity and the additional reduction of output costs provided remarkable confirmation of this. In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the collectives of plants, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and scientific institutions have formulated counterplans andsocialist pledges and are implementing them. A number of enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, and other industrial centers have already obtained the first results of the fulfillment of the measures aimed at achieving a high labor output and a reduction in costs. Much can be learned from leading farms which have been conducting the wintering of livestock successfully or have been preparing for the spring sowing in an exemplary way.

Life shows that the best results in implementing plans for increasing production efficiency and introducing scientific and technical achievements are obtained in those places which have the ability to quickly see and support initiatives from below and working people's thrifty attitude to matters and material resources. People's initiatives are also equally important in stepping up educational work in collectives. Who knows better than a cadre worker or labor veteran the life of a young person entering a shop or a livestock unit? And who better than they to help in the vocational and moral training of young workers? Listen carefully to what is being said among the workers and in the forefront of socialist building and seek advice from working people -- this must be the paramount obligation and deep inner need of every communist leader.

In a number of our economic sectors a broad scale experiment is now being conducted to expand the rights and increase the responsibility of enterprises and a search is underway for new forms and methods of management. There can be no doubt that many specialists and workers will take active part in this search. And it is important to ensure that their knowledge and experience and innovative suggestions aimed at improving labor organization and production management and increasing the qualitative indicators of work are taken into account everywhere.

Supporting an initiative that originates in the very heart of the masses means more than just adopting a resolution approving it. The main thing is to organize the study and dissemination of the practical work of innovators and to help those who are lagging behind. It is still often the case, however, that a fuss is made over a useful initiative which is then soon forgotten and matters continue in the old way. For example, advanced workers of the Krasnodar vehicle repair plant suggested the renovation of equipment with reduced costs and high quality. The proposal was also approved by the enterprise and by the kray's Selkhoztekhnika Association but the conditions for fulfilling it were not provided. As Communist A. Skvortsov, a labor veteran, reports, many departments do not keep account of materials and parts but judge repair quality purely visually while special equipment and new machine tools stand idle.

Concern to develop initiative is indissolubly linked with strengthening order and increasing organization and responsibility for the matter in hand. How can there be talk of a creative search if, for example, a shop or department tolerates violations of labor discipline, slackness, and instances of embezzlement of the people's property. The struggle to strengthen order and discipline is the duty of every party, trade union, and Komsomol organization, and of every leader and specialist. Much can be done by collectives, whose strength has increased particularly now that their extensive rights have been enshrined in legislative form. Matters must be arranged everywhere to ensure that conscientious labor and an innovative approach receive better encouragement, both materially and morally.

Broad scope for creativity is offered by the team form of labor organization and payment. Each person's concern to improve matters and to achieve high end results is increased in teams as a rule, particularly in autonomous financing teams. Hence the keen interest in innovations, the search for more rational methods of fulfilling targets, and thrift. This is convincingly shown by the practice of such well-known collectives as V. Zatvornitskiy's team of construction workers in Moscow, S. Drozhzhin's team of metallurgists in Karaganda, N. Tyumin's team of dockworkers in Odessa, M. Klepikov's team of grain growers in the Kuban, and many others. While comprehensively supporting the team form, the party directs matters toward further developing the initiative of collectives at lower levels and actively propagandizing their experience.

Communists are expected to set an example of the innovative approach to matters. It is their regulation duty not only to take the lead themselves but also to equip people with the ability to work in the new style and to strive to ensure, as V.I. Lenin taught, that the strength of a real example becomes a model of how labor is arranged. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders have great potential for this. The role of schools of advanced experience should be stepped up, for example, and innovators' councils and organizations of rationalizers and inventors are still not giving an adequate account of themselves everywhere. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of economic training by linking it more closely to the achievements of advanced experience and the specific tasks placed before collectives.

The source of our continued growth is found in the high consciousness and creative activity of the masses. In developing the initiative and energy of millions of people, the Leninist party is leading the Soviet people toward new successes in communist building.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON RSFSR ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM161535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] In connection with the elaboration of a comprehensive program to develop the production of consumer goods and the services system, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have examined the question of measures to expand the financial autonomy of production associations (enterprises) providing consumer services and increase their interest in more fully satisfying the people's needs for services.

The resolution adopted notes that measures to improve consumer services for the people are being consistently implemented in the country and that the sector's material and technical base is being strengthened. At the same time, the standards of consumer services still do not fully meet the Soviet people's greater demands. The economic management system must be improved so that it exerts a more active influence on the expansion of consumer services and the improvement of their quality.

With a view to developing the initiative of labor collectives, enhancing their responsibility for the results of their work, and increasing their interest in improving consumer services, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved the proposal by the RSFSR Council of Ministers that, starting 1 July 1984, an economic experiment be conducted within the system of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services (the Bashkir and Komi ASSR Ministries of Consumer Services and the consumer services administrations under the Altay Krayispolkom and the Astrakhan, Ivanovo, Kemerovo, Saratov, and Yaroslavl Oblispolkoms), aimed at expanding the financial autonomy of consumer services associations (enterprises) and increasing their interest in more fully satisfying the people's needs for services.

It is envisaged that, during the conduct of the experiment, there will be a practical inspection of the system of economic and organizational measures aimed at further improving the economic mechanism and stepping up the interest of production associations (enterprises) providing consumer services in raising the standards of economic activity and their responsibility for the results of their work. Special attention is given to the need to improve quality, adhere to the time schedules for the execution of orders, and raise the standards of services to the people.

The growth in the volume of the sale of services paid for by the people acquires paramount significance when planning and assessing the activity of consumer service enterprises and organizations. It is necessary to ensure widespread introduction of financial autonomy, increase the role played by labor collectives in the management of production associations (enterprises), and expand their rights in resolving questions of production and social development.

The resolution notes the great significance of the experiment for enterprises engaged in providing consumer services. It is pointed out that the implementation of this work will make it possible to develop efficient forms and methods of economic management in the consumer services sphere.

The party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are instructed to render all-around assistance to ensure the consistent implementation of the planned measures to expand the financial autonomy of production associations (enterprises) providing consumer services and increase their interest in more fully satisfying the people's needs for services, to conduct a broad explanation of the adopted decisions, to enhance the cadres' responsibility for their implementation, and to develop the labor and creative activity of workers for the purpose of implementing the tasks of significantly improving the standard of consumer services for the Soviet people.

Further to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, the government has determined the specific conditions for the conduct of the economic experiment.

It has been decided that the production associations (enterprises) and ministries and administrations participating in the experiment will be given set volumes for the sale of consumer services, singling out the volume of sales of services in rural areas and the volume of sales of services paid for by the people. Stable norms will be introduced for the duration of the experiment to cover profit deductions for payments to superior organizations, the state budget, and the formation of wages funds and incentive funds.

On the basis of the indicators, economic norms, and current prices and price lists for services determined by higher organs, the production associations (enterprises) and ministries and administrations participating in the experiment will be independently develop plans for economic and social development and notify them to the superior organs which will allocate the necessary material resources and set the limits of contractual work.

The resolution gives special attention to the need to improve the quality of services, adhere to time schedules, and raise the standards of services, and to more fully satisfy the people's needs for services in household repairs, the repair and refurbishing of radio and television sets, household machines and equipment, clothing, footwear, furniture, and other consumer goods, the expansion of services for the hire of consumer durables, photographic studios, and hairdressing salons, and the services provided to citizens in rural areas. There must be further development of new types and progressive forms of service and of the provision of services to working people at plants, factories, construction sites, institutions, and organizations, and at the customer's home. In parallel with the basic services, measures are planned for the duration of the experiment to expand the services providing additional convenience and comfort to the customer.

It has been decided that the evaluation of production associations' (enterprises) activity in analyzing the results of work and socialist competition will be based on the results of plan target fulfillment in terms of consumer service sales.

Preference will be given to those collectives which have achieved greater growth in the sale of consumer services paid for by the people, improved quality, reduced the time taken to execute orders, raised the standards of service, and achieved profit growth. In order to enhance the responsibility of consumer service collectives for the quality and the time taken to execute orders, it has been decided that payment for consumer services will take place, as a rule, after the execution of the order.

Measures are envisaged to strengthen financial autonomy and to develop the material and technical base of consumer service enterprises. With this in mind, it has been decided that all their profits will be left at their disposal, except for sums due to be deducted by higher organs according to stable norms.

It is emphasized that their own assets accumulated by the production associations (enterprises), ministries, and administrations taking part in the experiment are not liable to confiscation.

The resolution defines measures to improve material and technical supplies to production associations (enterprises). Retail trade enterprises and organizations have been authorized to release to the production associations (enterprises) taking part in the experiment the commodities necessary to fulfill the population's orders for consumer services. The enterprises of the USSR Gossnab system and industrial enterprises, by agreement with the territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab, have been given the right to sell to the consumer services production associations (enterprises) their above-norm and unused equipment, instruments, raw and semifinished materials, and substandard commodities. The enterprises and organizations have been authorized to produce, on the basis of requests from the production associations (enterprises) taking part, semimanufactures and intermediate products to fulfill orders for consumer services including these article within the volumes of consumer goods production.

Measures for improving the organization and remuneration of labor have been envisaged to develop workers' initiative in improving consumer services to the population and enhancing their interest in the results of their work. It has been suggested that practically tested existing forms and new forms of organizing and encouraging labor be used more widely:

The team form using the principles of autonomous financing, paying labor under a single job schedule for the end result and distributing the collective wages using labor participation coefficients. This form should become the dominant one in shops, workshops, and workrooms and other production subdivisions offering consumer services. In addition to workers, the inclusion of engineering and technical workers and employees in the teams is authorized;

The contract form for collectives and individual workers of consumer services enterprises. The contract defines the total fixed sum of the proceeds for the services rendered which must be presented to the production association (enterprise). Here the proportion of the funds from these proceeds channeled into paying for workers' labor is determined. The payment of labor as a percentage of the proceeds may also be employed;

The contract form for collectives and individual workers, whereby a fixed sum of the proceeds for services rendered is determined which must be handed over to the production association (enterprise). The remainder of the proceeds goes directly to pay for labor and is distributed among the workers depending on each one's labor participation;

The contract form for workers, engineering and technical workers, and employees under terms whereby they hold more than one job (at their own or another enterprise) outside the limits of their work time at their main job.

The organization of labor and the terms of remuneration under this form are determined on the basis of existing norms and assessments in contracts concluded between the administration and the team (workers);

Working only part of the working day or working week for students, pensioners, invalids, and housewives. It is recommended that this form be used mainly for the repair of clothing, footwear, and minor household items, and at hire and reception points. Where necessary, authorization has been given for setting reduced production norms and earnings plans for these workers;

The out-worker form of work for fulfilling individual orders from the population.

Measures are envisaged encouraging an improvement in the quality of services and their expansion, including services rendered at night and on holidays and the express home delivery service. Bonuses have been introduced for the authors responsible for developing and introducing highly artistic and original items based on orders from the population.

The rights of the leaders of the ministries, administrations, production associations, and enterprises taking part in the experiment to use the wages fund have been expanded. Production association and enterprise leaders have been given the right to set up, by agreement with the trade union committee and by saving on the wages fund, increased additional payments for professional expertise to highly qualified workers and engineering and technical workers and employees and the procedure for instituting these additional payments has been defined.

With a view to increasing the interest of the leaders, engineering and technical workers, and employees of the production associations (enterprises), ministries, and administrations taking part in the experiment in expanding services and improving the quality of service, it has been laid down that the size of their bonuses should be made directly dependent on the increase in the volume of services paid for by the population. Here the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of consumer services is the basis for awarding bonuses to leading and other workers of the apparatus of the production associations (enterprises), ministries, and aministrations.

The resolution points out that when quality deteriorates or the deadlines for fulfilling orders are not observed, not only the immediate culprits but also the leading workers of production associations (enterprises) forfeit wholly or in part their bonuses for the main results of their economic activity. Measures are envisaged ensuring the more substantiated regulation of the numbers of workers in the administrative and managerial apparatus as are measures to enhance incentives for their labor.

Minister Reviews Experiment

PM201435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with I. Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services, by special correspondent R. Lynev under the rubric "Economic Experiment": "Autonomous Financing and 'Please'"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] As already reported, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted the RSFSR Council of Ministers' proposal to conduct an economic experiment in the system of the republic Ministry of Consumer Services to broaden the economic

independence and increase the interest of consumer service associations (enterprises) in more fully satisfying the population as regards services. The search for new forms and methods in this sphere was spoken of at the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary plenum.

Question: Ivan Grigoryevich, the report about conducting the experiment has been published. However, before speaking about the special features of this important undertaking, I would like to know what gave rise to it in a sector which many people regard as a "rear" sector?

Answer: The state of affairs in it, and the desire to sharply improve it, taking into consideration the rapidly growing requirements for modern services and comforts. Here is a simple example: In the past housewives readily sent their linen to the laundry, but today many no longer want it to be washed "in a common heap." Thus, it is necessary to develop a more modern form -- self-service laundromats. The "technical level" of our life is rising all the time: we have color television sets, complex radio apparatus, and electronic watches. And services must keep up with all this; the "rear", as you put it. But more than half the service workers are employed in unproductive manual labor. The shortage of labor resources has been exacerbated because of dissatisfaction with pay and working conditions, and cadre turnover reaches 20 percent. The rate of increase in the volume of services rendered to the population -- once very high -- is falling.

Like other sectors of the national economy, hitherto our sector was developing primarily in an extensive manner. All the potential of this path of development has now been practically exhausted. What is needed to achieve new quality is new management methods, levers, and incentives, which are at present inactive. Thus, the profit made by enterprises is now assigned entirely to the state. The initiative of collectives and their leaders is "governed" by 13 centrally planned indicators. As a result, enterprises are limited in their production and social development and they do not have adequate potential for encouraging those who work better. And yet it is very important to observe fairness when assessing labor, as K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out.

Question: On familiarizing yourself with the conditions of the experiment, you notice its similarity with the large-scale economic experiment which has already been begun in five industrial sectors. But there are also differences. What would you say about them?

Answer: To put it briefly, the experiment in the services sphere is more far-reaching than that being conducted in the five sectors. This is dictated by the special features of the services sphere, which is more closely linked than others with people and with satisfying their needs. The production and realization of services are usually combined within the framework of one enterprises. This means that it needs to be more flexible than ordinary enterprises in reacting to demand, and it needs freedom of economic maneuver. The conditions of the experiment provide this. Let us start with the fact that, instead of 13 centrally planned indicators, just 4 indicators and normatives will be employed. The chief one is the volume of consumer services paid for by the population.

Question: At this point, Ivan Grigoryevich, it is probably necessary to explain that, although your ministry is called the ministry of "consumer services for the population," the sector's workers render a considerable proportion of their services to enterprises and establishments. And large orders for executors are usually more profitable than individual ones paid for by the population.

Answer: True, orders for laundering linen, let us suppose, are more advantageous for hostels. But the terms of the experiment are designed precisely to ensure that the services sphere, without reducing the share of such orders, fulfills more orders from the population, including in rural localities. In order to enhance the interest of enterprises in this, all the profit they make from economic activity, with the exception of a small proportion assigned to the state budget, remains at their disposal. Collectives will be able to use the money made by the enterprises for production and social development and to form a wages fund and an incentive fund against firm normatives. In our view, this will make it possible to combine the interests of clients, workers in the services sphere, and enterprises. That is, it is planned to come to resolve "external" problems -- satisfying the needs for modern, cultured serves -- through resolving the sector's internal questions.

The terms of the experiment also provide for making the transition to team labor methods with payment for the end result and involving in work pensioners, students, home workers, and those with more than one job. Preconditions are being created for fulfilling large volumes with a smaller number of workers.

Question: Will there not be a repetition here of the fate of the Shchekino experiment, when the wage fund diminished along with the reduction in the number of workers? As a result, the collective's useful undertaking boomeranged.

Answer: There will not be a repetition. The certain limitations which put the brakes on the development of the Shchekino method will hardly affect our system. So, it will be possible to obtain in full what has been earned. This is also a realistic prospect: The conclusion of a contract, with hairdressers for example, whereby they, while fulfilling the work of cleaner and cashier in addition to their main job, will hand over to the state a certain part of the proceeds they make and share the remainder among themselves in accordance with the agreement. This is not equivalent to a license for private trade in services, as some people might think, when the client is forced to accept the terms of the performer of the services. For in our experiment the state lays down the terms and gives guarantees. It makes available the premises and the tools -- everything needed for work. Once again the services are paid for strictly according to a state pricelist -- this can always be monitored. The state takes workers' length of service into consideration, gives paid leave and hospital certificates, and builds up and pays out pensions. In other words, although consumer services are considered more conservative than physical production, very broad opportunities are being opened up for innovation in the consumer services sphere.

Account must also be taken of the diverse conditions under which the experiment will begin. There is Siberia, the Volga Region, the Non-Chernozem Region, and the national republics with their peculiarities. Take the Komi Republic, for example. The population there pays as much for services as in Krasnodar Kray. But, taking into account the northern coefficients in the pay of service workers [bytoviki], the great transport costs, and so forth, the prime cost of services is higher in the republic. Therefore, the services sphere there cannot be profitable.

It needs assistance from the state budget. The experiment does not close the door to such assistance.

Question: As well as the "geographical" cost differential you mentioned, there are others. For instance, in some cases it is more convenient to make up a suit in the workroom for a customer than for him to buy one ready-made. But the cost of a custom-made item is generally higher. Or take urgent orders for repairs -- Again they are an advantage to the consumer since the extra cost of urgent action is negligible. What's more, in big cities consumer service enterprises are generally more profitable than in small cities, not to mention the countryside. That is, it is more advantageous to develop services in big cities. Some economists propose that such discrepancies should be eliminated by leveling, in fact by raising the prices of some services. How realistic is this?

Answer: Such proposals are not new. The people suggesting them refer to the fact that in the West and even in other socialist countries the very same services as those which we have are considerably more costly. That is true. But we have a limit on profitability of 15 percent. Practice shows that in the first place it is perfectly attainable not by raising prices but by reducing expenditure, increasing the volume of services and widening the range. Second, this level of profitability is really adequate for successful, effective management dictated by the terms of the experiment.

According to our estimates, in the first year the new work method will provide an additional increase of R25 million in sales of services. And this increase is to be achieved not by raising the cost of services -- in this case there will be no exceptions or indulgences as far as those participating in the experiment are concerned -- but by improving work and widening economic initiative.

Question: The manufacture and sale of packaging bearing, for example, foreign firms' publicity, is also a kind of initiative. What about this?

Answer: I think that packaging material for orders has to be produced, and sold. But not just anywhere, as is the practice in some cases. For example, you offer it to a customer in a laundry together with the laundered linen. Thus the sale of packaging is an accompanying service. And there should be more of these services. Shoe care products could be sold at the cobbler's and accessories at clothes shops. And wouldn't it be a good idea if a customer could have a cup of coffee while waiting for an order?

To return to the designs which are sometimes reproduced on bags and other articles produced by our enterprises, they must always be approved by representatives of organs of culture and the artistic councils of consumer services administrations subordinate to local soviet ispolkoms. The Soviets should direct the initiative of consumer services people at local level onto a sensible path dictated not only by demand and economic necessity, but also by artistic and ideological scrupulousness. And if one is going to advertise on packaging, it should be one's own and not someone else's achievements.

Question: The role of local soviets in managing consumer services is great, certainly. But how do you see them assisting the experiment?

Answer: When we were working out the terms of the experiment we discussed them in detail with the leaders of ministries and consumer services administrations. Even now coordinated work with local soviet ispolkoms in this sphere is in full swing. The purpose of it is first and foremost to explain the terms and tasks of the experiment to all the participants, to the population.

There is another aspect that must be considered. In accordance with the terms of the experiment local trade and industrial enterprises are authorized to supply consumer services with the materials, furniture, instruments, and equipment they need. As a result material and technical supplies for enterprises in our system should improve. I don't see how this can be done without local soviets performing a coordinating role.

The experiment in the services sphere affects many other working people apart from services personnel. And this is very important because the instilling of new economic thinking should not be the lot of a limited group of people. I believe that it is the destiny of our entire social consciousness.

SOVIET MINISTER DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION

LD221009 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 22 Feb 84

["In the Vanguard of Scientific and Technical Progress" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- "The automation of production process on the basis of the large-scale introduction of robots, manipulators and automated machinery complexes constitutes one of the main areas of scientific and technical progress. It is with these aims in view that research and production collectives of our ministry are working," Mikhail Shkabardniya, minister of instrument making, automated technology and control systems of the USSR, has told TASS.

Ours is a two-pronged approach, the minister continued. On the one hand, we are trying to modernize and retool the industrial plants of our ministry so as to manufacture more products needed so much by the national economy and to improve quality. On the other, we are doing research to introduce automated technology in other industries, first and foremost in engineering.

As regards our first objective, during the first half of the current five year period (1981-1985) our industry ensured a considerable increase in production, worth more than 635 million roubles. In addition, we released virtually completely about 60,000 manpower from arduous low-efficiency jobs.

"We believe that the main means to ensure the further progress of our industry is to improve its scientific and technical potential," the minister said. "In other words, we must have modern and efficient technology to build similarly modern and efficient machinery. To achieve this end, we are energetically fulfilling a special comprehensive scientific and technical program for the development, production and introduction of robot technology at our plants. The program will run till 1986, by which time at least 30,000 automated manipulators will be introduced in the industry."

The introduction of robot technology, automated production lines and workshops and automated factories in the future constitutes the mainstream of the development of Soviet industry, Mikhail Shkabardniya continued. For instance, last year alone the automation of just one thousand energy-intensive production processes at Soviet factories saved 9.5 million tons of conventional fuel and made it possible to produce over and above plan 400,000 tons of pig iron, 500,000 tons of steel, 200,000 tons of cement and a good deal of other output. This is what automation is about!

In conclusion the minister said that between 1981 and 1985 the industry would create and introduce in Soviet production about 2,000 new types of instruments, automated and computer technology and control systems. All those products, he stressed, are on a par with the best samples of world technology.

POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS, TASKS ANALYZED

PM161445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Power Industry in the Forefront"]

[Excerpts] The Energy Program provides for the construction of AES's in the country's European part (including the Urals). This construction is progressing at fast rates. The latest power units, with a 1 million kw capacity each, at the Chernobyl and Kursk AES's became operational last year. Startup and adjustment work is nearing completion in other AES's.

And yet the development of the nuclear power industry could progress at faster rates. So far, there are still insufficiently strong links between the construction workers and the suppliers of metal, structures, materials, and equipment. Experience shows that when the machine builders deliver components comprehensively, finished to a high level at the plant, and in large assembly blocks, there is a sharp fall in labor costs and an increase in labor productivity at the construction sites. The strict economic sanctions for breaching economic obligations and the incentives for reliable suppliers must serve as a reliable help in strengthening contractual discipline. The party and trade union committees at construction sites and the economic leaders and specialists must comprehensively develop the competition between subcontractors on the "workers relay" principle.

The power industry workers must accelerate the construction of the Khmelnitskiy, Crimean, Rostov, Rovno, Kostroma, and Bashkir AES's and the Beloyarsk fast breeder AES. The construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-1 up to its complete capacity -- 4 million kw -- must be completed, and work must be launched on a large scale to build the second and third Ekibastuz GRES's. The sector's workers are also faced with the task of commissioning on schedule the powerful turbogenerator units at the Sayano-Shushenskoye, Kolyma, Cheboksary, and other GES's. Special attention must be given to the construction of extra long-distance power transmission lines.

The power industry workers' contribution is also important in the implementation of measures to further develop the fuel and energy base of Siberia and the Far East. Last year the energy supplies to the Tyumen petroleum and gas industries and to Eastern Siberia's enterprises became more reliable and were practically without interruptions. Such work must become the rule for power industry workers.

It is planned to generate 1,465 billion kwh of electric power and large quantities of thermal energy in 1984. From the very first stage it is important for each sector and each labor collective to be fully aware of the ways, means, and methods of meeting the targets on which the plan is based in regard to the savings of all kinds of resources, materials, raw materials, and energy, and the labor productivity growth.

The level of equipment utilization is growing and resources are being more rationally utilized within the sector. The work by the collectives in the Central Urals, Kostroma, Iriklinskiy, Ladyzhin, and Belovo GRES's sets an example. The people who work there are real masters of their work and enthusiastic about technological progress.

At the same time, there are quite a few electric power stations whose capacity remains only on paper for a long time. Some electric power stations are not coping with the targets for reducing the relative expenditure of fuel. Especially unsatisfactory use is made of resources at the Tripolye, Yermak, Ekibastuz, and Tashkent GRES's. This results in the overexpenditure of considerable quantities of fuel. And yet the reduction of relative fuel expenditure by a single gram would give the country a saving of 1 million metric tons of fuel each year. The power industry workers have significant unutilized reserves there, and they must be brought into action.

The saving of material and labor resources depends largely on the work by scientists and design and planning workers. Nevertheless, in many cases the quality of plans leaves much to be desired. In this connection, the broadest publicity must be given to the initiative of the C.Ya. Zhuk "Gidroproyekt" Institute which has proposed the development of plans with special attention given to savings in metal and cement and to reductions in labor costs.

Our country has created a mighty and highly efficient fuel and energy complex. The successful solution of national economic tasks is unthinkable without its accelerated development. There is no doubt that the sector's workers will make every effort to step up the generation of electricity and thermal energy and ensure the dynamic development of the power industry -- the reliable basis of the country's economy.

ARMENIAN SSR 1983 PLAN RESULTS REPORTED

GF211812 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 4 Feb 84 pp 1, 3, 4

[Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration report]

[Text] In 1983 a further increase in the republic's national econmy was achieved, the quality indicators improved, and the pace of economic growth accelerated. The elevation of the Soviet people's welfare continued.

The following figures show the basic results of the republic's economic and social development last year:

	1983 as percentage of 1981
National income (produced)	104.9
Industrial output -- total	105.2
Including:	
Production of means of production	103.3
Production of consumer goods	108.5
Agricultural output	96.2
Freight turnover, all types of transport	106.2
Commissioning of fixed capital	110
Capital investment	104
Number of workers and employees	101.3
Labor productivity:	
In industry	102.7
In agriculture (public sector production)	98.3
In construction	104.6
Railway transportation	105.5
Profit in national economy	103.4
Real income per capita	102
Wage fund in national economy	103.7
Average wage of workers and employees	102.4

Work payment for kolkhoz members in public sector farming	104
Payments and benefits to population from social consumption funds:	
Total	104.5
Per capita	102.9
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	103.2
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	108.6
Total area of housing commissioned	120

National income increased by R328 million and totaled over R6278 million (real prices). Over two-thirds of the used national income was allocated for consumption, and taking into account expenditures for housing and sociocultural consumption, almost four-fifths of the national income was spent directly on the people's well-being.

Industrial output compared with 1982 increased by R342 million and exceeded R6933 million (at enterprise wholesale prices as of 1 January 1982).

The volume of agricultural output in 1983 totaled almost R845 million.

Fixed capital worth R1230 million was commissioned, which is 10 percent over that of 1982.

The average number of workers and employees over the year in the national economy increased by 16,200 and totaled 1,276,000, while the number of kolkhoz members employed in kolkhozes' public-sector farming totaled 76,900.

The adoption of the USSR Law on Work Collectives helped in the administration of production and the growth of workers' activity in solving social development questions. The implementation of brigade contracts expanded.

Measures were implemented to perfect economy administration and strengthen state, labor, and plan discipline. The losses of work time were reduced and the flow of the cadres decreased.

Efficiency of production increased. On the basis of growth of public labor production the savings of the work of 28,000 people was achieved. About R24 million worth of raw materials, substances, fuel, energy and other labor materials were saved.

At the same time individual enterprises, ministries, and departments have not fulfilled the targets for saving fuel, thermal and electric energy, and ferrous rolled metal.

I. Scientific and Technical Progress:

In 1983 scientific and technical achievements were introduced in all sectors of the national economy. The fulfillment of scientific and technical programs and targets continued. The past years figures are as follows:

Over 60 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatuses, instruments, and automation means were created.

Over 120 mechanized flowlines and automated lines were installed at industrial enterprises.

A total of 64 sections, production units, and products changed over to comprehensive mechanization and automation.

One automated accounting, planning and management system was created, including one automated system for management of technological processes.

Around 200 inventions and over 19,000 rationalizers' suggestions were used in national economy.

The number of scientific workers exceeded 21,000.

In industry, measures were implemented to automate production; create flexible production systems; raise the technical standard and quality of the produced machinery and equipment, and mechanize the material handling, transportation, and storage work. A number of highly efficient technological processes were introduced and the use of microprocessors and robots was expanded. The production of over 300 new types of industrial output was assimilated.

In agriculture the introduction of economy management system which secures the maximum production per unit of land continued and industrial technologies and efficient soil cultivating methods were introduced. Agriculture material and technical bases were replenished with highly productive new types of machinery and equipment and effective types of fertilizers and chemical pesticides were used.

In construction progressive methods of production were further developed. The proportion of prefabricated construction work increased. The use of prefabricated modular buildings, which make it possible to considerably reduce the time of constructing industrial installations, was increased.

However, a number of scientific and technical development plans and scientific and technical program targets were not fulfilled.

II. Industry:

The annual output sales plan was fulfilled by 102.2 percent. The plan was fulfilled by almost all industrial ministries, departments, and enterprises.

The overall volume of industrial output in comparison with 1982 increased by 5.2 percent against the 3.1 percent projected by the plan. The figures for individual industrial sectors are cited below:

	1983 as a percentage of 1982 production volume
Electric energy	104
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	105
Chemical and petrochemical industry	100.4
Machinebuilding and metal processing	111
Timber, wood processing, pulp and paper industry	108
Construction materials industry	100.2
Glass, chinaware and earthenware industry	103
Light industry	105
Food industry	101

Machinebuilding, metal processing; timber; wood processing; pulp and paper industry; and glass, chinaware and earthenware industry reached a higher rate than industry as a whole. Preferential growth was secured in the production of consumer goods (Group B).

Labor productivity increased 2.7 percent against the 1.3 percent projected by the plan. An output growth of 54 percent was secured by this means.

The teams working according to single-job orders with remuneration dependent upon end results are further developing. They include over half of all the workers belonging to teams.

The targets for reducing output costs and increasing profit were fulfilled.

The technical and economic indicators of production and output quality have been improved. Top quality amounted to 19.5 percent of the total output volume.

The figures for the fulfillment of the plan for the volume of output sales and production and labor productivity growth rates by ministries are cited below:

	Percentage fulfillment of annual output sales plan	1983 as a percentage of 1982 production volume	Labor productivity
Production associations and enterprises of all-union ministries and departments	101.6	107.6	104.7
Power and electrification	102	104	103
Oil refining and petrochemical industry	100.6	102	104
Chemical industry	102	99	97
Mineral fertilizers production	99.7	101	101
Electrical equipment industry	102	106	108
Machine tool and toolbuilding industry	102	110	108
Instrument making, automation means, and control systems	100.9	97	102
Automotive industry	100.2	109	104
Construction, road and municipal machinebuilding	103	101	103
Machinebuilding for the light and food industry and household appliances	102	107	111
Production associations and enterprises of the republic's ministries and departments	102.6	103.5	101.4
Nonferrous metallurgy	103	105	105
Timber and wood processing industry	100.2	108	105
Construction materials industry	97	103	103
Light industry	100.6	105	102
Food industry	106	99.5	98
Meat and dairy products industry	103	107	105

Fruit and vegetable farming	103	100.3	96
Procurement	107	106	109
Industrial construction	100.5	100.5	101
Rural construction	102	103	105
Local industry	100.4	105	103

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	1983 production	1983 as percentage of 1982
Electricity -- billion kwh	13.9	103
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrient -- thousand tons	78.3	109
Sulfuric acid -- thousand tons	174.6	109
Caustic soda -- thousand tons	60.2	98
Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons	16.2	99.4
Electromotive equipment -- thousand kw	1213	117
Generators -- thousand kw	1679	100.3
Mobile electric motors -- thousand kw	733	97
Equipment, automation means and spare parts -- million rubles	98.3	109
Computer equipment and spares -- million rubles	107	154
Centrifugal pumps -- thousand units	116.8	97
Power transformers -- thousand kilovolt-ampere	7438	96
Lamps -- million units	187.8	100.4
Installation communications cables -- thousand km	273.5	109
Illumination wire -- thousand km	108.7	103
Precast concrete -- thousand cubic meters	1260.3	100.7
Slate -- million standard tiles	85	100
Sewn goods -- million rubles	484.3	112
Knit underwear and outer garments -- million articles	82.8	102
Hosiery -- million pairs	84.3	104
Leather footwear -- million pairs	16	105
Meat -- total -- thousand tons	96.7	101.3
including industrial output	59.4	111
Sausage products -- thousand tons	24.3	108
Whole milk products in milk equivalent -- thousand tons	161.8	103
Cheese -- thousand tons	25.3	103
Margarine produce -- thousand tons	6.1	102

Confectionary -- thousand tons	37.3	105
Canned food -- million standard containers	438.7	94
including fruit and vegetables	432.6	94
Mineral water -- million half-litres	332.6	120
Watches -- thousand	5,361	104
Chinaware and earthenware utensils -- million rubles	3.5	112
Various utensils [glass and crystal] -- million rubles	41.3	97
Furniture -- million rubles	83.1	108
Consumer chemical goods -- million rubles	31.9	108

The production plan for sulfuric acid, instruments, automation means and computer equipment, and metal-cutting machine tools was overfulfilled.

The planned production volume was reached for most consumer goods: sewn goods, cheese, animal fat, confectionary, furniture, chinaware and earthenware utensils, and a number of other types of products.

At the same time the plan for chemical fibers and yarns, precast ferroconcrete, knit outer garments, oil and other output production plans have not been fulfilled.

There was some improvement in the fulfillment of plans for the production and supply of output in accordance with contracts and orders. However, the contractual commitments are still not being fully met. Their plan has been underfulfilled considerably by the association and enterprises of ministries of chemical industry, timber and wood processing industry, construction materials industry, and light industry.

Even with some increase in the shift coefficient of metal processing equipment in the production associations and enterprises of machinebuilding ministries in comparison with 1982, the plan targets were not fulfilled.

Individual production and associations did not fulfill the plans for labor productivity, prime cost, and accumulations; did not make full use of available capacities; failed to reach the planned level of production labor-intensiveness by the set deadline; and produced unwanted goods.

III. Agriculture:

In carrying out the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the implementation of the Food Program, the agriculture workers achieve the increase of basic agricultural provisions under the disadvantageous weather conditions of last year.

The plan for grain sales to the state was fulfilled by 116.6 percent. A total of 149,000 tons of (industrial) sugarbeets, 253,000 tons of potatoes, 466,000 tons of vegetables, 205,000 tons of fruit, and many other crops were harvested.

More feed was procured which enables livestock to be better provided with feed during the winter. For the 1984 harvest, autumn crops have been planted on 99,000 hectares and 128,000 hectares have been fall-plowed. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been provided with basic spring crop seed. The machine and tractor fleet is getting prepared for the spring field work.

The output of livestock products in all categories of farms is characterized by the following figures:

	1982	1983
Meat (carcass weight) -- thousand tons	95.5	96.7
Milk -- thousand tons	550.6	536.2
Eggs -- million	498	552.4
Wool (physical weight) -- tons	4,790	4,686

In public-sector farming the average weight per capita of the cattle sold to the state increased by 1 percent and that of the pigs remained on the level of last year. The average egg production of laying hens increased by 5 percent and the average milk yield and daily fattening of the livestock decreased.

The production of basic agricultural output increased at the subsidiary farms of the industrial, construction, and other enterprises and organizations, as well as at the population's personal subsidiary farms.

	1982	1983
Livestock and poultry, thousand tons of:		
Live weight	105.3	113.1
Carcass weight	66.1	71.1
Milk -- thousand tons	317	318
Eggs, million	317.7	358.2
Wool (converted into pure fiber) -- tons	2,154	2,130

The state purchases of livestock and poultry (live weight) in comparison with 1982 increased by 7.4 percent, and that of the eggs by 12.8 percent. The purchases of milk also increased. However, the purchases of wool decreased.

The plan for the purchase of livestock products was overfulfilled.

The number of productive livestock on all categories of farms amounted to (thousand head):

	On 1 January	
	1983	1984
Cattle,	826	863.5
including cows	322.5	331.2
Pigs	269.6	301.2
Sheep and goats	2,186.3	2,100

The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes strngthened and their profit in 1983 was over R99 million. The number of profitable farms increased considerably.

Along with the achieved successes a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not fulfill the plans for sales of certain arable and livestock products to the state, are insufficiently using the reserves for production growth, are allowing equipment stoppages, making insufficient usage of the reclaimed land, and are allowing losses in agricultural output and unproductive expenses.

A total of 1,603 trucks and specialized vehicles, 1,405 tractors with a total capacity of 94,000 horsepower, 180 grain harvesting combines and 682 silage harvesting combines, 1,004 plow tractors, 682 cultivators, 328 sowers, 475 harvesting machines, 668 rough chemical fertilizers sprinklers, 376 mower-crushers, 49 grain straining machines, 90 clod-breakers, and many other kinds of equipment were supplied to the agriculture sector.

The following (expressed in terms of 100-percent nutrient) were supplied: 109,000 tons of mineral fertilizers -- 22,400 tons more than 1982 -- and 5,000 tons of chemical feed additives.

The plan for supplying equipment and mineral fertilizers was basically fulfilled. There was a shortfall in supplies of harvesting combines, sowers, tractor cultivators, and a number of other types of machinery.

Capital investment in the agro-industrial complex, including sectors providing agriculture with means of production, increased 6 percent in comparison with 1982 and totaled R320 million, including R263 million in agriculture.

The management structure was improved, the ties among kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agro-industrial complex enterprises strengthened, and collective team-forms of labor organization and renumeration were introduced.

Rayon agro-industrial associations have been created and operating throughout the republic.

IV. Transportation and Communications:

The following figures show the freight shipments and turnover for individual types of transportation:

	Fulfilled in 1983	1983 as a precentage of 1982
Freight shipments, million tons:		
Rail transportation (sending)	18.5	99.7
General-purpose motor transportation	96.5	109.9
Freight turnover, million km-tons	5,515	106
General-purpose motor transportation	1,831	108

The work of transport improved considerably in 1983. The freight turnover of all types of transportation totaled 7,727 million km-tons and increased by 6.2 percent in comparison with that of 1982. The passenger turnover reached 7,770 million passenger-km -- an increase of 1.8 percent. The plan targets in these indicators were overfulfilled.

The rail transportation overfulfilled the annual plan for total volume of shipments, for the majority of the most important freight, for turnover and passenger turnover, and the labor productivity of workers engaged in shipments. The basic indicators for the use of rolling stock improved.

General-purpose motor transportation overfulfilled the plans for the transportation of passengers, passenger turnover, and paid taxi mileage. The passenger transportation by buses in comparison with 1982 increased by 1.4 percent, passenger turnover by 3.3 percent, and paid taxi mileage by 4.3 percent.

Air transportation overfulfilled the plans for passenger transportation, passenger turnover, and total volume of air shipments and for servicing national economic sectors by aircraft. A total of 1,270,000 people were transported.

The passenger transportation, passenger turnover, and overall volume of air transportations increased. A total of 253,000 hectares was sprayed with chemicals from the air.

Individual transportation types are not making full use of rolling stock capacity and considerably unproductive stoppages during loading and unloading operations and irrational and counterplan shipments are being allowed.

Communications enterprises overfulfilled the output volume plan and achieved 4.7 percent output growth. The main targets for developing communications means were fulfilled.

V. Capital Construction

In 1983 Leninakan House Construction Factory, Yeghegnadzor and Verin Talin Cheese Factory, Goris-Nakhichevan gas pipeline, and the sports section of Yerevan sports and concerts complex were commissioned. A great number of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, preschools, and other social and cultural installations were commissioned as well as trade, public food, and consumer services enterprises.

Capabilities for the production of trailers were commissioned in Charentsavan trailers factory, as well as industrial production capabilities in Yerevan "Almasd", "Hydrohaghortag" and hydro-apparatus factories and elsewhere.

The capabilities in the agro-industrial system branches expanded.

In agriculture, livestock breeding construction to keep 26,000 head of livestock were constructed, as well as structures to keep 32,700 birds, poultry factories to keep 0.3 million laying hens and 0.3 million meat producing hens annually, construction for silage and cured hay with a capacity of 37,000 cubic meters, and other installations. A total of 6,400 hectares of drained land was commissioned and 13,400 hectares of pastureland were supplied with water.

On the basis of all financial sources, the capital investments in national economy totaled R1,280 million.

Commodity construction production totaled R655 million in 1983, which is 11 percent over that of the previous year. The volume of contract work increased. More than 80 percent of the increase was due to raise of labor productivity. The team autonomous financing is developing, and over 38 percent of the teams are working according to this method.

The start-to-finish flow-line team contract is being introduced.

At the same time, the demand concentration of capital investments and material resources on projects to be commissioned was not achieved, and plans for commissioning fixed capital and certain production capabilities were underfulfilled. A number of construction organizations failed to fulfill the plans for commodity construction output and for the volume of contract work, and targets for improving labor productivity, increasing profits and reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work, and they allowed the increase in average pay to overtake the labor productivity.

VI. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Living Standards:

The implementation of measures for social development and raising the people's well-being continued in 1983.

The average monthly pay of workers and employees in the national economy was R173.8 against R169.7 in 1982. The average monthly pay of kolkhoz members rose from R163 to R169.

The population received from public consumption funds payments and benefits worth R1238.4 million, which is R52.8 million over that of 1982. Counting these payments and benefits from the public consumption funds, the monthly wages of workers and employees rose from R230.6 to R236.6.

Since 1 January 1983, extra leave for continuous service was available for workers in production sectors whose leave amounts to 15 working days and who have not been granted extra leave before. The additional old-age pension for continuous service available to workers and employees at the same enterprise, establishment, or organization for at 25 years, or 20 years in the case of women with children, has been raised from 10 to 20 percent.

Measures have been implemented to increase state aid to families with children. Partial paid leave granted to working mothers looking after children under 1-year-old was completed, at the same time extending the unpaid leave until the child becomes 1 and 1/2 years old and paying a lump sum on the birth of the child.

All students of public schools (including 10th and 11th grades) get free text books.

Additional concessions are available on passes to Pioneer camps -- half of the passes are free; the rest will cost 20 percent of the full price.

State internal bonds were liquidated.

Working people increased their deposits in savings banks by over R99 million.

The retail trade turnover of sate and cooperative trade totaled R2,911 million -- R90 million more than 1982 in comparable prices.

The increase in the sale of individual goods in state and cooperative trade is shown by the following figures:

	1983 sales as a percentage of 1982 sales
Bread products	102
Meat and meat products	102
Fish and fish products	96
Butter	122
Oil	88
Margarine	80
Whole milk products	103
Cheese	100
Eggs	107
Sugar	96
Confectionary	102
Tea	96
Potatoes	104
Vegetables	102
Fruit and citrus fruit	108
Clothing, underwear, and textiles	100
Knit articles	106
Hosiery	100
Leather footwear	102
China, earthenware and glassware	102
Soap and detergents	95
Furniture	100
Refrigerators and freezers	107
Including those with a capacity of 200 litres or more	122
Washing machines	103
Vacuum cleaners	106
Clocks and watches	91
Cameras	95
Radio sets	104
Television sets	101
including color sets	105
Tape recorders	115
Bicycles and motorized bicycles	89
Motorcycles and motor scooters	93
Passenger cars	111

Despite the increase in commodities turnover, the population's increasing demand for some foodstuffs and industrial goods were not fully met.

The volume of consumer services to the population increased by 8.6 percent compared with 1982, including 9.8 percent in rural areas. The consumer services sales volume plan was fulfilled by 103.5 percent, including 108.9 percent in rural locations.

Work was carried out to ordain the operation methods of service enterprises and establishments.

On the basis of all finance sources, 18,000 new well-appointed apartments with a total area of 115,500 square meters were constructed. The housing conditions of 117,000 people were improved.

Public schools for 13,600 students, preschools for 6,400 children, 560 beds in hospitals, outpatient-polyclinical establishments for 1,800 consultations per shift, and many other installations were commissioned.

Moreover, the plan for the construction of housing and social and cultural installations on the account of the state capital investments were fulfilled and overfulfilled.

In rural locations apartment blocks over 230,000 square meters were constructed, in addition to public schools for 1,568 students and preschools for 1,360 children.

The nature conservation program was fulfilled. State capital investments for this purpose were about R13 million. Measures were implemented to clean up the air and protect water reservoirs. At the same time a number of ministries and enterprises did not fulfill the targets for commissioning purifications systems for sewage and exhaust gases and water recycling systems.

In state forests, reforestation work was carried out on 7,000 hectares. Land reclamation work continued.

Public education and culture were further developed. A total of 1,327,900 people received varous types of education: 591,300 in public schools; 50,800 in professional and vocational establishments (including 31,500 in secondary schools); 47,900 in secondary specialized educational establishments; and 58,000 in higher education establishments.

In 1983, 61,700 young men and women received secondary education, 7,500 a part-time basis.

There are 138,300 students in extended day schools, which is 5 percent over that of last year.

Permanent preschools are attended by 144,200 children. Seasonal children's establishments have served 3,000 children.

A total of 11,800 people were accepted in higher education establishments, 16,400 in secondary specialization education establishments. Moreover, 7,300 people or 25.7 percent have attended higher educational institutes or technical schools, night classes, or followed correspondent courses.

During the year the vocational and technical educational establishments prepared 34,100 young skilled workers and admitted 36,900 people, including 12,200 in the secondary specialization schools.

Around 580,000 people learned new professions or improved their qualifications.

Readers were served by 1,392 public libraries with a total of 22 million books.

A total of 871 movie houses were in operation, and they had over 29 million visitors.

Medical services and organized leisure of the population were expanded. The number of doctors of all specializations increased and reached 11,900.

The number of places in sanatoriums and recreation and leisure houses and bases increased. Over 600,000 workers and their family members have been treated and rested in these establishments, 385,000 of them in tourist centers and bases. Some 2.8 million people went on excursions.

Around 360,000 children and adolescents spent the summer at Pioneer and school camps, excursion-tourist centers, or during that period went to dachas with children's establishments.

Measures were implemented to further raise the popularity of physical culture and sport, over 372,000 won badges under the Ready for Labor and Defense System. As of 1 January 1984 the population of the Armenian SSR was 3,263,300.

The republic's labor collectives, unanimously defending and approving the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions, have launched widespread socialist emulation to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan targets, to raise labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan, and to cut down prime cost by an extra 0.5 percent.

PROGRESS 19 LINKS UP WITH SALYUT 7-SOYUZ T-10

LD231400 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- The Cargo craft "Progress-19" automatically linked up with the manned orbiting complex of "Salyut-7" and "Soyuz T-10" at 11 hours 21 minutes Moscow time today.,

The mutual search, approach, alignment and link-up of the space crafts were carried out with the help of on-board automatic equipment under the control of the mission control centre and the orbiter's crew - cosmonauts Kizim, Solovev and Atkov. The space ferry docked with the station's payload bay.

It carries supplies of fuel for the station's combined propulsion unit, various equipment, instruments and materials for scientific research and for life-support systems as well as mail.

According to reports by the crew and telemetry data, the on-board systems of the scientific research complex consisting of "Salyut-7" "Soyuz T-10" "Progress-19" are functioning normally. Spacemen Kizim, Solovev and Atkov are feeling well.

BRIEFS

OCEAN COMMUNICATIONS -- Moscow February 18 TASS -- A station for international space communications has begun operating in the Black Sea port of Odessa, "MN INFORMATION" writes. The satellites used to ensure the communications are part of the Inmarsat and guarantee reliable links with any part of the world's oceans. The short-wave transmitters which were used before caused ships sailing at long distances from shore to have their communications cut off for several days due to the atmospheric interferences. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 18 Feb 84 LD]

TAJIK TV STATION -- A Moskva television reception station has been put into use in a high mountain village in Tajikistan to provide its inhabitants with central and republic programs. This year nine more villages in the area will be similarly provided. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 16 Feb 84 LD]

TV RELAY UNIT -- Inhabitants of the Tajik mountainous settlement of Vorukh will be able to receive television programs from Moscow, Dushanbe, Tashkent, and Frunze as a result of a new relay unit 1500 meters above sea level. All the inhabitants of Leninabad Oblast are now able to receive television programs. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2105 GMT 4 Feb 84 LD]

KAZAKH OBSERVATORY -- The observatory which is situated at a height of 2,700 meters on the northern sector of the Tien Shan Mountains has been included among the scientific institutions of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. The first telescope of the observatory, whose lens is about one meter in diameter, has been put into operation. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Jan 84 GF]

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER OGARKOV ON ARMY, NAVY DAY

LD231226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Address by Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, first deputy USSR minister of defense, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, marshal of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy Day; date and place of address not specified -- recorded]

[Text] Born during the Great October Revolution, the Soviet Armed Forces, under the tested leadership of the Communist Party, have traveled an unparalleled path of struggle during these years. Their birth and establishment is totally linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It was precisely Lenin, with his genius of insight and boldness of thought, on the basis of a profound and all-round analysis of the situation and experience of the revolution, who revealed the objective need to create a regular Red Army.

When, during the memorable days of February 1917, the first Red Army detachments of the Red Army which had just been formed routed the troops of Kaiser's Germany at Pskov and Narva, they solved a particular, exceptionally important task: They defended the heart, the cradle of the revolution, Petrograd.

When international imperialism, with the assistance of internal counterrevolution, imposed a civil war of many years upon us, the young Red Army succeeded under the most difficult conditions in defending the first republic of the Soviets, utterly routing not only the hordes of internal counterrevolution, but also the crack troops of the 14 interventionist states.

When, in the years 1941-45 the Soviet people and its Armed Forces, in battles improbable in the degree of their fierceness, destroyed the shock force of imperialism, the Hitlerite military machine and the Japanese Kwantung Army, they not only defended their socialist fatherland, but also rendered internationalist assistance to many other countries in their liberation from foreign yoke.

Nearly 40 years have already passed since the end of the Second World War. In upholding the cause of peace, the Soviet Union is displaying tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense. A special responsibility in tackling this task is naturally placed on our Armed Forces. In the post-war period, they have been strengthened even further and have become a powerful factor in ensuring security and strengthening peace on earth.

The strength and might of our Armed Forces are augmented many times over by the fact that formidable weapons are in the reliable hands of Soviet servicemen, who are also patriots.

Today 93 percent of our military servicemen have secondary or higher education. Nearly 90 percent of servicemen comprise Communists and Komsomols who are turning our Army and Navy into an invincible force.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government demand that we closely follow the development of the situation and that we persistently work on further strengthening the country's defense capability and in enhancing the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

In fulfilling these demands, Soviet servicemen are persistently perfecting their combat skill. The Soviet Armed Forces are carrying out their duties with honor in defense of socialism and peace in a single battle formation with the fraternal armies of the countries of the socialist community.

Permit me, dear comrades, today, on the Day of the Soviet Army and Navy, to heartily congratulate all the Soviet people, veterans of our Army and Navy, and all the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, who are vigilantly watching guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and in defense of socialism and peace on this great national holiday.

ALTUNIN: ARMY 'ON ALERT', 'GUARDS SOCIALISM'

PM231137 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A. Altunin, chief of USSR Civil Defense and USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Today Is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Always on the Alert!"

[Text] It is 66 years since 23 February 1918, when the Soviet Armed Forces' heroic path, strewn with unfading glory, began in the flames of the fighting for the power of the Soviets.

Servicemen, like all Soviet people, are now rallying their ranks around their dear Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. Our people welcomed with tremendous satisfaction the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February (1984) Plenum and the election of Comrade K. U. Chernenko -- an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state -- as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I have served in the Soviet Army since 1939. I spent all the 1,418 days of the Great Patriotic War at the front, starting as a platoon, company, and battalion commander, and ending the war as deputy commander of a rifle regiment. I know from my own experience that our Army has always been flesh of the people's flesh and has always loyally served the socialist fatherland.

The traditions of the selfless struggle for the socialist motherland which arouse during the civil war and the inexhaustible sources of courage, staunchness, and the will for victory were adopted by the generation of Soviet people who, weapons in hand, defeated fascism in the grim days of the Great Patriotic War. It was the hardest the cruelest of all the wars out motherland has ever experienced.

In an extraordinarily complex atmosphere, the Communist Party made heroic efforts to rally Soviet people to the holy war in defense of the gains of socialism and the motherland's freedom and independence. At the party's call "everything for the front, everything for victory!" the entire Soviet people rose to fight the enemy. In the very first months of the war, the heroic defenders of Leningrad, Odessa, Kiev, and Sevastopol covered themselves in unprecedented glory. During defense fighting combined with the Soviet Army's vigorous, resolute actions in the summer and fall of 1941, the necessary preconditions were successfully created for thwarting the enemy's military strategic plans. The myth of the invincibility of Hitler's army was dispelled in the fighting at Moscow.

The Battle of Stalingrad, whose 40th anniversary was widely celebrated last year, was of tremendous military and political importance. Crushing strikes were delivered against the enemy in the fighting for the Caucasus, at the Kursk Bulge, and on the Dnepr. Continuing to defeat the enemy, in January 1945 the Soviet Army launched an impressive offensive from the Baltic to the Carpathian Mountains which ended with the taking of Berlin. Fascist Germany capitulated on 8 May 1945.

Over 11,000 fighters and commanders and political workers were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their exploits at the war fronts, and of these, 104 were awarded it twice.

Over 7 million people were awarded orders and medals for the courage and valor they displayed in fighting. Those decorated included sons and daughters of all peoples of our vast motherland.

The war once again convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the mighty vital force of socialism and the indestructible unity of the party and people. The Communist Party, which acted in a Leninist way, was able to restructure its work on a military footing, turn the country into a military camp, and not only ensure our victory, but also save many European and Asian countries from the oppression of fascism, was the Soviet peoples' inspirer and organizer during the war.

The results of the war were a stern, unforgettable lesson of history, a grim warning to the aggressive forces of imperialism and to those who are trying to alter the prevailing correlation of forces and seeking to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. It is well known that the United States is still continuing its dangerous course of increasing tension in the world. The perturbing and dangerous situation has been still further intensified with the start of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western European countries.

The United States spends a fabulous sums on creating and developing nuclear weapons systems for a first "disarming" strike. While in the current fiscal year U.S. military expenditure will be $280 billion, in fiscal 1985 it will be in excess of $320 billion. That is 100-150 percent more than 3-4 years ago. Thus, the "crusade" declared by U.S. President Reagan against socialism as a social system is being backed up by material preparation for a new world war. That is why the USSR has considered it necessary to take serious retaliatory measures. They are designed to safeguard the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and fully accord with the defensive nature of our military doctrine.

We are, however, well aware of imperialism's nature, of its perfidy and aggressiveness. While firmly following its Leninist foreign policy course and persistently struggling for peace, our party is simultaneously doing everything necessary to increase the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. Today the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces is a firm fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skills, and indestructible morale. The Soviet Armed Forces are always on guard, always on the alert.

The Strategic Rocket Forces are a mighty shield for the deterrence [sderzhivaniye] of the aggressor. They are capable of ensuring a reliable strike against any enemy targets at practically any distance. The Ground Forces have changed beyond recognition. They include modern tanks, infantry combat vehicles and armored personnel carriers, self-propelled artillery, and combat helicopters. All this has significantly increased the fire and strike power, mobility, and maneuverability of the Ground Forces. The Air Defense Forces are reliable protectors of the country and the troops against airborne strikes by the enemy. They possess powerful multichannel anti-aircraft missile complexes and all-weather missile-carrying interceptors...

The combat potential and strike power of the Air Force have considerably increased. It has at its disposal the latest supersonic jet aircraft with nuclear, missile, and gun armaments, including multirole aircraft with variable-geometry wings. Our Navy has also undergone qualitative changes. It has in service nuclear-powered submarines, missile-carrying naval aviation, powerfully armed surface ships, and marines.

The Soviet servicemen are successfully mastering combat skills, they skillfully operate the most complex combat vehicles, missile installations, and radar systems, are excellent pilots of nuclear-powered submarines and supersonic aircraft, and are successfully learning methods for the combat application of different types of combat equipment. In the troop collectives they are attending a great school of life, a school of ideological, psychological, and physical tempering and discipline.

A nuclear missile war, if it is launched by the imperialists, will eliminate the dividing line between the front and the rear, and the state's economy, as the material base of war, will become the target for armed strikes practically throughout the country's territory. The Civil Defense must play an important and responsible role in resolving the state defense tasks in protecting the country's rear.

The daily attention and concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the persistent activity of local party and trade union organizations and of economic and military organs make it possible to efficiently and properly implement a full range of statewide measures to defend the population and the national economy and to enhance the Civil Defense's readiness to resolve the tasks assigned to it.

Soviet servicemen, just like all our people, are on the eve of a major political event in the Soviet state's life -- the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. On 4 March, by casting their vote for our motherland's best sons and daughters, they will, together with the Soviet people, demonstrate the unbreakable unity between the Army and the people. Our Army and Navy, closely rallied round the Communist Party, loyal to their patriotic and international duty, and in a united combat formation with the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, are mounting vigilant guard over socialism and peace.

BLOC FORCES COMMANDER'S ARTICLE ON SOVIET ARMY

PM231150 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "Guarding Peace and Labor"]

[Text] For the 66th time, our country is celebrating a nationwide holiday -- Soviet Army and Navy Day -- honoring the socialist homeland's armed defenders, and paying tribute to the bright memory of the dead. These festivities graphically attest to the realization of Lenin's ideas on the indissoluble unity of the Army and the people and on their close cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

The Communist Party has always been the leader and organizer of the Soviet people and the commander of their Armed Forces, while the Communists of the Army and the Navy have been the cementing force which has made them invincible. This was the case in the civil war, during the building of socialism and in the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. This is the case now that the complex international situation has been dangerously exacerbated.

What has caused its exacerbation? Above all, the actions of the American Administration, which has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism and is pursuing a fraught policy for the cause of peace. The measures in the military sphere, which are based on a policy of achieving U.S. and NATO military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, are especially dangerous.

The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles has begun in Western Europe. A new spiral of the arms race has begun...In the situation which has taken shape, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet states have been forced to take countermeasures and consider it their paramount duty to consistently uphold the cause of peace, display restraint and vigilance, resolutely thwart imperialism's adventurist designs, and strengthen the country's defense might.

An important role in ensuring peace and the peoples' security belongs to our country's Armed Forces. Soviet servicemen, treasuring and augmenting the heroic combat traditions of older generations, are vigilantly standing guard over the gains of Great October. Side by side with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' allied armies, they are always ready to come to the defense of socialist gains, to deal a rebuff to any aggressor, and to uphold peace throughout the world.

Our Armed Forces' heroic history is a chronicle of valor, exploits, and glory. The great Lenin laid the foundations of this chronicle. Developing the theory of revolution, together with the brilliant conclusion on the possibility of socialism's victory initially in a few countries or in one country taken separately, he substantiated the idea of the socialist homeland's defense and formulated the principles of the proletarian state's military organization.

As V.I. Lenin taught, any revolution is only worth something when it is able to defend itself. Fulfilling the instructions of the leader of the revolution, the Communist Party and the Soviet people spared neither effort nor resources to create an army as the chief tool to defend the land of the soviets against the aggression of international imperialism. Thus, the Worker-Peasant Red Army was created.

Thanks to the CPSU's constant concern and the Soviet people's labor, it developed into the mighty Armed Forces of the Soviet state, which fundamentally differ from the armies of capitalist countries. Our Armed Forces reflect the nature of socialist society and embody the unity of the interests of the state of the whole people, the friendship of the peoples, the moral and political unity of Soviet people, socialist patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

Our Armed Forces have rich combat experience and have son many glorious victories. The Great Patriotic War was the severest test for them and the entire Soviet people. I encountered the German fascist aggressors' perfidious attack as a young officer in the border city of Vladimir-Volynskiy. I had to experience and live through everything from the first to the last day of the war. The bitterness of retreat, the losses of combat friends, and the happiness of victory.

In the confrontation with fascist Germany and its allies -- a confrontation of unparalleled scale and intensity -- the Soviet Union's Armed Forces achieved a victory of worldwide historic significance. While paying tribute to all the peoples who made their contribution to the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism, we point out with satisfaction and pride that it was precisely the Soviet Army that was the decisive force which broke the back of Hitler's war machine. In recent years we have celebrated the 40th anniversary of our Army's brilliant victories in the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, for the Caucasus, on the Kursk salient, and for the Dnepr and the right-bank Ukraine and of the lifting of the blockade of Leningrad.

Soviet Army and Navy Day this year has coincided with the 40th anniversary of our troops' other outstanding victories on the Soviet-German front. This gives the festival a special slant. We have just festively celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy operation, which is figuratively known as "Stalingrad on the Dnepr."

Some 40 years ago -- in February-March 1944 -- the troops of four Ukrainian fronts launched a strategic operation to liberate the right-bank Ukraine. The offensive was conducted over a tremendously long front -- from the Pripyat to the mouth of the Dnepr. The troops of the Second Ukrainian Front scored a significant success. On 26 March they were the first to reach our country's state border.

However, there was still more than a year to go until the complete rout of Hitler's war machine. Victory came in the first days of May 1945, when our troops finally routed the armies of the Third Reich during the Berlin and Prague operations, and Hitlerite Germany signed the act of unconditional surrender. Victory had been won over a strong and perfidious enemy. The Soviet soldier was worthy of all the more glory. We are obliged to him for our victory.

The soldier was private and sergeant, master sergeant and officer-general and marshal -- all servicemen of the Armed Forces, partisans and underground fighters. The moral strength of the Soviet soldier was embodied in his valor, exploits, and glory. He was stern and brave in battle and at the same time magnanimous. How much selflessness and humanism our soldier displayed on the liberation campaign, when he was saving the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and all of Europe from the fascist yoke.

At the conclusing stage of the war, I traveled with the fighting from the Oder to the city of Wismar, where there was a meeting with allied troops. On that path there were meetings with people of many countries and nationalities freed from fascist bondage. Their faces shone with joy, and their gratitude to the Soviet servicemen-liberators was immense.

In the fall of victorious 1945, the Soviet Union, true to its duty as an ally, routed the mighty Kwangtun Army, and militarist Japan was forced to surrender. World War II was over.

It seemed that long-awaited peace had been established forever. But that was not what the West thought. The results of the war did not suit the imperialist states. World War II was succeeded by the cold war, which poisoned international relations for long years.

The international situation quickly grew inflamed. Aggressive imperialist blocs began to be created against the Soviet Union and the European countries which had embarked on the path of socialist development. The mightiest of them -- NATO, headed by the United States -- was set up as early as 1949.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government were forced to take countermeasures. Our country's defense capability was strengthened, the Armed Forces' combat readiness was enhanced, and new types of combat hardware and weapons were developed at an accelerated pace. The socialist community countries concluded the Warsaw Pact in May 1955, and created the Joint Armed Forces for the purpose of defending socialist gains and ensuring peace and security in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact opened up a new stage in the development of the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation on the basis of the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and became the bulwark of lasting peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The rapid reequipping of the Soviet Armed Forces, the strengthening of the socialist countries' armies, and the all-out struggle for peace had a sobering effect on aggressive NATO circles. Thanks to the tremendous, active struggle of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries for peace, detente, and disarmament at the end of the sixties and in the seventies, it was possible to ease the international situation and conclude a number of treaties aimed at limiting the arms race.

The Helsinki agreement opened up new possibilities for preventing war and further reducing confrontation. However, that did not happen. With the Reagan administration's accession to power, an unprecedented arms race was mounted in the United States and in NATO countries for the purpose of achieving military superiority over the socialist community countries. Here are just two figures. During the first 5 years of the eighties, U.S. military spending will increase 120 percent and will reach more than $300 billion a year.

Consistently and persistentlv implementing a Leninist foreign policy course -- a course of removing the threat of thermonuclear war, firmly rebuffing imperialism's intrigues, and strengthening peace and the peoples' security -- the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking all measures to preserve the existing equality between the forces of the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact states.

"Despite the complex military-political situation," the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR states, "it should not be dramatized. The Soviet people have strong nerves. We have sufficient forces and means to defend the interests of the USSR and its friends and allies. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will continue to show tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and equipping the Armed Forces with everything they need to defend socialism's gains."

Our people and the Armed Forces' servicemen are responding to imperialism's intrigues by rallying still more closely around the Leninist party. Soviet people are displaying high political awareness and vigilance and are persistently working in the name of enhancing the socialist motherland's economic and defense might. As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum, we will continue to strengthen our country's defense capability so that it has adequate means with which to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists.

Servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy are indefatigably improving their combat skill and training, persistently mastering formidable weapons and modern hardware, and worthily fulfilling their sacred duty to the motherland.